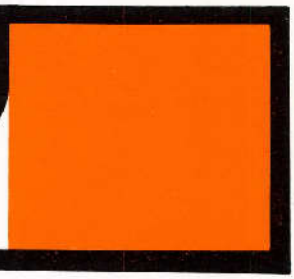
march 1969

Texas business review



A Monthly Summary of Business and Economic Conditions in Texas

Bureau of Business Research The University of Texas at Austin

TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW VOL. XLIII, NO. 3, MARCH 1969

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THE BUSINESS SITUATION IN TEXAS

John R. Stockton

Business activity in Texas during January looked better than average, but there were some spots that cause a certain amount of uneasiness. The index of business activity, based on debits to individual demand deposits and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level, increased 5 percent from December. The gain in this barometer should be interpreted as an indication that business is still improving, but some segments of the economy are not so definite in their indications.

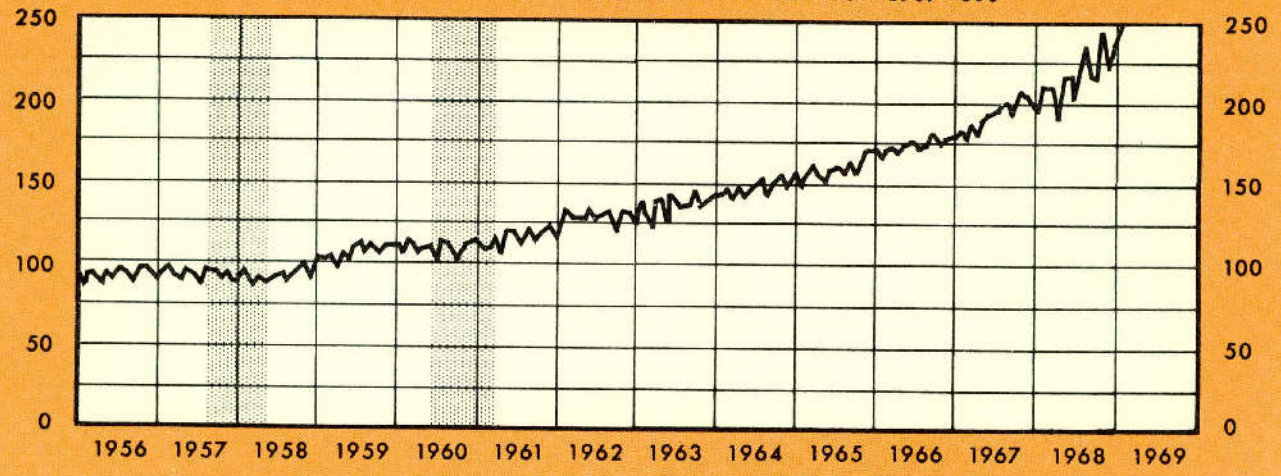
In the first place is the fact that of the twenty cities for which an index of overall business activity is computed, eight declined and two were unchanged from December. The fact that only one half of the cities registered an increase suggests that the improvement shown by the state index was not as uniformly distributed as would be desirable.

One of the factors that is beginning to create some concern is the slowing down in consumer spending all over the country. The seasonally adjusted retail sales for Texas increased 8 percent over the December level, and sales of nondurable-goods stores were reported to be up 10 percent. Although sales of durable-goods stores increased only 5 percent, this performance appears to be satisfactory. On a national scale also retail sales rose from December after seasonal adjustment, but retailers do not consider this grounds for a celebration. Again consumers are saving more than 7 percent of personal income. This is considered an abnormally high rate of saving, and the January sales rate, both for Texas and for the United States, is still below that of midsummer 1968. Probably the duration of the sales slump last fall did more to cause worry than the actual level of retail sales. It should also be remembered that since prices have been rising rapidly and since sales figures are not adjusted for the change in the price level an increase in dollar volume does not mean an equal increase in sales activity. Savings, on the other hand, have increased because personal income has been increasing faster than consumer spending.

Some of the uncertainty concerning the immediate future of business grows out of the restrictive credit policy that is now in effect. Money-market indicators reflect a shift in policy of the Federal Reserve from the relative easing of credit restraints from September to December of last year to a squeeze on the money supply in January and February of this year. During the last four months of 1968, the money supply was expanding at an annual rate of nearly 8 percent, which was considerably in excess of the long-run average. This liberal policy appears to be putting pressure on the ability of banks to make loans. Whether the pressure can be expected to continue is an important question at the present time. Last year the controls on credit were eased and were mainly responsible for a resurgence of a speculative psychology. The impression is gaining ground that this time the Federal Reserve authorities are really going to slow things down. The new administration has given no definite basis for believing otherwise. One theory held by economists is that the present restraints will be maintained at least during the first half of the year, and then activity might be allowed to accelerate in the second half. As is usually the case, agreement here is not complete, and some analysts look for a continuation of the rise until midyear, and then look for a decline in the

TEXAS BUSINESS ACTVITY

Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation—1957-1959 = 100



NOTE: Shaded areas indicate periods of decline of total business activity in the United States.
SOURCE: Based on bank debits reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas and adjusted for seasonal variation and changes in the price level by the Bureau of Business Research.

second half. It is generally agreed, however, that restraints will not be allowed to bring about any substantial amount of unemployment before they are eased.

The danger that monetary authorities face in trying to slow down a boom is that in so doing they may depress business activity too much. Economists talk of fine tuning of the economy, but the statistical data are not yet sufficiently precise or timely enough to permit a close control over the forces of expansion and deflation. In other words, it is much more likely that restraints will be applied too little, or too late, or too much, than that exactly the correct amount of control will be applied. It probably is a mistake to rely too heavily on the precise control of business, which is another way of saying that fluctuations in the economy are likely to continue.

The Texas construction industry has been a major support for the boom in business during the year 1968, but the first month of 1969 gives an indication of some slowing down. The total value of permits issued in January was only 1 percent above the total for December 1968, although as a result of the tremendous increase in 1968 it was 26 percent above the level for January a year ago. The value of nonresidential building authorized decreased 5 percent from December, and the total volume of residential construction authorized rose 8 percent. Within the residential category a wide variation occurred in the behavior of different types of units. Multiple-family dwellings decreased in value of authorization 9 percent, while single-family dwellings increased 29 percent. Apartment houses, which have in the past been leading all of the residential categories, declined 18 percent. Two- to four-family dwellings, which represent the small-

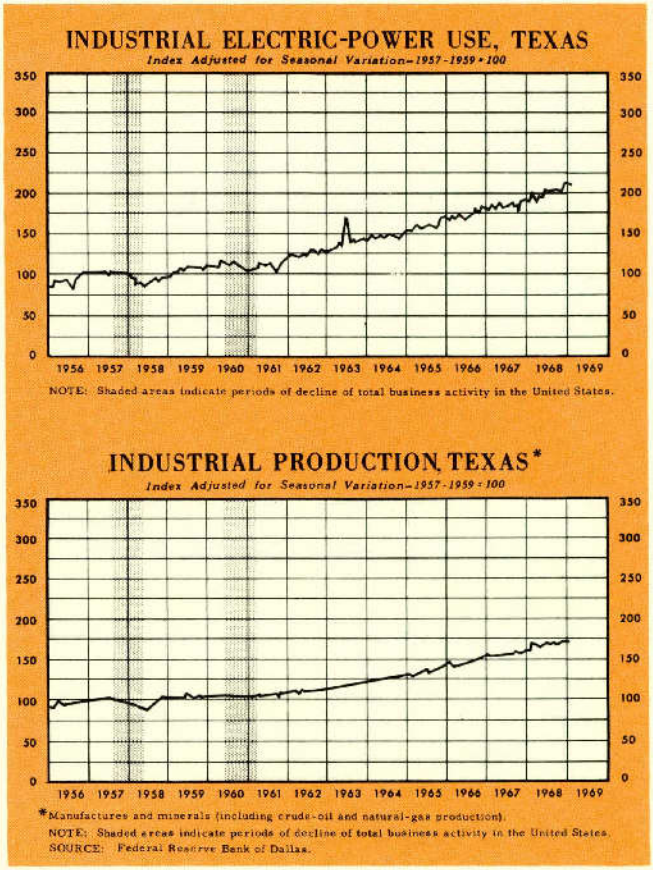
RETAIL-SALES TRENDS BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(Unadjusted)

Kind of business	Number of reporting stores	Percent change: January from December — Normal seasonal *	Percent change: January from December — Actual: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: January from December — Actual: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
DURABLE GOODS				
Automotive stores†	314	— 9	— 1	13
Motor-vehicle dealers	187		6	13
Furniture and household-appliance stores†	146	— 19	— 27	15
Furniture stores	85		— 21	17
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	205	— 3	1	51
Farm-implement dealers	19		— 4	50
Hardware stores	49		— 36	10
Lumber and building-material dealers	137		11	60
NONDURABLE GOODS				
Apparel stores	278	— 45	— 48	11
Family clothing stores	37		— 54	11
Men's and boys' clothing stores	53		— 52	9
Shoe stores	52		— 28	4
Women's ready-to-wear stores	108		— 48	13
Other apparel stores	28		— 46	14
Drugstores	153	— 30	— 25	2
Eating and drinking places†	134	— 5	— 4	9
Restaurants	89		— 2	8
Food stores†	211	— 12	— 4	5
Groceries (without meats)	70		— 4	9
Groceries (with meats)	126		— 4	5
Gasoline and service stations	676	— 3	— 6	6
General-merchandise stores	232	— 55	— 39	8
Full-line stores	129		— 60	— 17
Dry-goods stores	54		— 52	8
Department stores	49		— 27	16
Other retail stores†	248	— 30	— 28	11
Florists	38		— 43	3
Nurseries	15		30	56
Jewelry stores	38		— 74	14
Liquor stores	32		— 45	3
Office-, store-, and school-supply dealers	35		9	7

* Percent change of current month's seasonal average from preceding month's seasonal average.

† Includes kinds of business other than classifications listed.

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.



TEXAS AGGREGATE-CROP PRODUCTION INDEX, 1955-1968
(1957-1959=100)

Crop year	Index
1955	87
1956	74
1957	89
1958	106
1959	104
1960	106
1961	111
1962	102
1963	103
1964	102
1965	119
1966	100
1967	96
1968	114

Source: Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

est part of the residential market, showed a strong gain, although the number of units represented was still rather low.

A survey conducted for the National Industrial Conference Board revealed that the number of consumers planning to buy homes was down slightly. This year 2.3 percent of the families surveyed reported that they were in the market for homes, compared to 2.6 percent a year ago. All of the information available at the present time suggests that the boom in residential construction may weaken somewhat in the coming months. How much of this slowing down of new housing starts can be traced to higher interest costs cannot be determined easily. During 1968 the building boom continued unrestrained by the rising cost of money. Many buyers felt that since interest rates and building costs would continue to increase they had no good reason to wait. With no prospect of a shortage of credit such as that in 1966, it is entirely possible that the increase in interest costs is not affecting the industry.

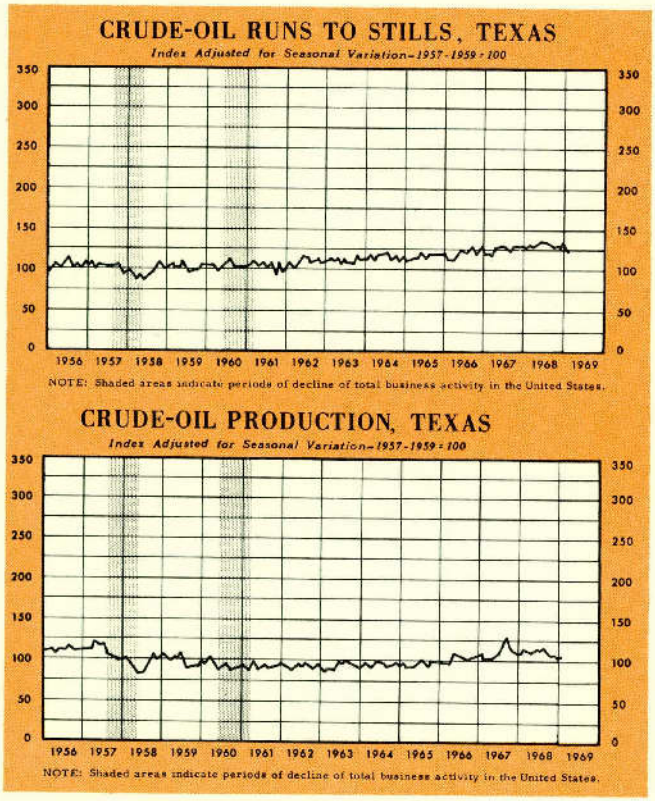
If capital spending of business concerns in 1969 increases as is expected the expansion of Texas industry will probably continue the pace set in 1968. The rapid rise in construction costs is generally viewed by businessmen as good reason to go ahead with construction and the purchase of industrial equipment. Official estimates place

CREDIT RATIOS IN DEPARTMENT AND APPAREL STORES

Classification (annual sales volume 1968)	Number of reporting stores	Credit ratios *		Collection ratios †	
		Jan 1969	Jan 1968	Jan 1969	Jan 1968
ALL STORES	30	60.8	61.5	29.8	30.5
BY TYPE OF STORE					
Department Stores	10	64.0	66.4	36.5	37.9
Dry-goods and apparel stores	6	55.2	58.4	41.6	42.7
Women's specialty shops	9	65.7	65.2	33.9	33.4
Men's clothing stores	5	55.5	58.1	45.3	43.5
BY VOLUME OF NET SALES					
Over $1,500,000	12	61.0	61.7	29.5	30.2
$500,000 to $1,500,000	6	56.9	58.1	40.1	41.0
$250,000 to $500,000	4	49.5	51.3	48.5	48.0
Less than $250,000	8	52.3	54.9	39.6	40.9

* Credit sales divided by net sales.

† Collections during the month divided by accounts unpaid on first of the month.



SELECTED BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS
(Indexes — Adjusted for seasonal variation — 1957-1959=100)

Index	Jan 1969	Dec 1968	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Texas business activity	252.0 *	240.7 *	197.1	5	28
Crude-petroleum production	106.8 *	104.8 *	112.2 r	2	— 5
Crude-oil runs to stills	121.7	131.3	128.2	— 5	— 5
Total electric-power use	332.9	231.5	211.6	1	10
Industrial electric-power use	213.6	214.5	188.8	**	13
Bank debits	279.0	264.3	226.3	6	23
Urban building permits issued	191.1	231.4	151.4	— 17	26
Residential	172.6	207.6	122.4	— 17	41
Nonresidential	217.1	255.5	205.4	— 15	6
Total industrial production	169.9 *	171.5 *	161.8 r	— 1	5
Total nonfarm employment	141.6 *	140.8 *	133.8 r	1	6
Manufacturing employment	145.1 *	149.0 *	141.1 r	— 3	3
Total unemployment	63.4	66.5	69.5	— 5	— 9
Insured unemployment	44.5	40.9	48.8	9	— 9
Average weekly earnings— manufacturing	139.1 *	144..0 *	132.3 r	— 3	5
Average weekly hours— manufacturing	100.5 *	101.9 *	98.3 r	— 1	2

* Preliminary.

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

r Revised.

BUSINESS-ACTIVITY INDEXES FOR 20 SELECTED TEXAS CITIES
(Adjusted for seasonal variation—1957-1959 = 100)

City	Jan 1969	Dec 1968	Jan 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Abilene	141.9	139.8	131.3	1	8
Amarillo	189.1	183.4	187.1	3	1
Austin	328.8	357.8	245.7	— 8	34
Beaumont	203.1	200.3	190.3	1	7
Corpus Christi	161.6	159.8	158.0	1	2
Corsicana	157.3	179.4	172.2	— 12	— 9
Dallas	328.0	305.7	255.0	7	29
El Paso	160.3	152.3	144.0	5	11
Fort Worth	177.1	189.4	164.0	— 6	8
Galveston	137.7	129.0	136.8	7	1
Houston	264.7	243.6	223.4	9	18
Laredo	228.8	242.9	204.3	— 6	12
Lubbock	145.4	148.8	131.0	— 2	11
Port Arthur	106.2	109.1	108.0	— 3	— 2
San Angelo	168.4	168.9	159.1	**	6
San Antonio	203.5	201.2	189.1	1	8
Texarkana	252.8	267.1	224.7	— 5	12
Tyler	176.5	174.0	153.4	1	15
Waco	178.2	182.7	160.1	— 2	11
Wichita Falls	145.0	145.0	129.6	**	12

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

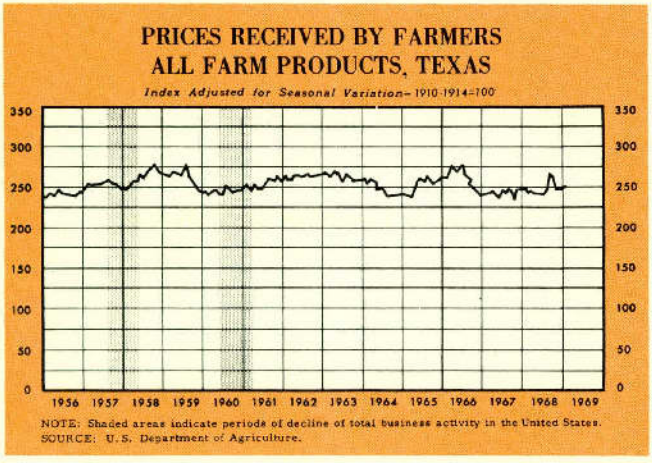
the use of manufacturing capacity in the fourth quarter of 1968 at 84 percent, which was about the same as in the third quarter. This percentage indicates that manufacturing has unused capacity; in 1966, operations were running at more than 90 percent of capacity. Increasing wage costs furnish an incentive for automation, even at high prices and high interest costs.

Industrial production in Texas in January was down 1 percent from December and stood at 5 percent above January 1968. For the United States production in January advanced to a record high of 169.4 percent of the 1957-1959 base, up .3 percent from December after adjustment for seasonal variation, and up 5 percent from last January. Inventories of automobiles are now approaching an uncomfortably high level, since production was not cut back to match somewhat slower sales in the first part of the year. Sales are still doing well but are not keeping up with the pace set last summer. Predictions are now being made that sales this year will not equal the sales of last year. The automobile industry is so large that its fluctuations are important to the level of business in Texas and the country as a whole.

Inventories are in general a good indicator of what is happening in the manufacturing segment of the economy. No January figures are yet avalaible for Texas, but since the level of manufacturing in Texas is dependent upon demand at the national level, it is important to watch the national figures. Stocks of goods are beginning to creep up, although except for a few industries they have not reached a dangerous level. Manufacturing inventories rose almost $500 million in December, after adjustment for seasonal variation. Inventories rose through 1968 and production increased toward the end of the year, but sales did not increase proportionately. Most industries have been adding to stocks regardless of whether sales have been increasing. In durable-goods industries the ratio of inventories to sales in December was 2.06, up considerably from the low for 1968 of 1.96 in October. Typical of the confusion in the current business situation is the paradox wherein sales are slipping and production is holding steady, yet orders on manufacturers' books are increasing. This situation, if long maintained, will result in impossibly glutted inventories. Unless consumer spending should show substantial improvement, it appears that a decline in industrial production may be approaching.

The index of industrial power consumption in Texas, an indicator of activity in the manufacturing industry, declined from 214.5 percent of the 1957-1959 base to 213.6 percent. The index of crude runs to stills declined 5 percent, but it is difficult to determine how much of

(continued p. 85)



PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES
(Unadjusted)

Type of store	Jan 1969 p* (millions of dollars)	Percent change: Jan 1968 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Total	1,606	— 14	11
Durable goods #	566	— 4	21
Nondurable goods	1,040	— 19	7

p Preliminary.

* Bureau of Business Research estimates based on data from the Bureau of the Census.

\# Contains automotive stores, furniture stores, and lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers.

POSTAL RECEIPTS SELECTED TEXAS CITIES

Classification	Jan 11, 1969 Feb 7, 1969	Percent change: Jan 11, 1969-Feb 7, 1969 from Dec 14, 1968-Jan 10, 1969	Percent change: Jan 11, 1969-Feb 7, 1969 from Dec 16, 1967-Jan 12, 1968
Alvin	$17,963	— 26	— 18
Ballinger	6,288	— 24	— 2
Breckenridge	11,182	— 34	25
Carrizo Springs	4,775	— 23	— 3
Carthage	8,834	— 17	— 18
Center	9,540	— 19	— 13
Childress	7,433	— 38	— 16
Cleveland	8,979	— 26	**
Coleman	10,582	— 10	27
Columbus	5,828	— 49	— 3
Commerce	15,591	6	6
Cuero	7,841	— 35	— 15
Dalhart	7,882	— 59	— 15
Donna	6,543	— 24	1
Dumas	9,542	— 50	— 28
El Campo	16,136	— 16	— 15
Electra	4,052	— 49	— 36
Falfurrias	7,182	— 2	— 20
Galena Park	8,978	— 45	— 25
Garland	100,910	— 14	5
Georgetown	11,113	— 7	...
Gilmer	11,493	3	— 9
Hale Center	2,558	— 21	— 14
Hearne	5,145	— 21	— 8
Hempstead	8,416	— 28	— 16
Hillsboro	10,241	— 27	1
Hurst	24,549	— 19	— 8
Kenedy	5,846	— 23	— 11
Kermit	9,724	— 26	1
Kerrville	20,088	— 37	— 8
La Grange	8,092	— 12	— 3
Lake Jackson	10,905	— 49	— 17
La Marque	16,128	— 31	— 3
Marlin	9,855	— 30	— 11
Mathis	3,506	— 31	— 9
Monahans	10,332	— 40	— 9
Navasota	7,854	— 10	**
Perryton	11,270	— 29	— 6
Pittsburg	5,926	— 31	— 7
Plano	20,951	— 6	14
Port Isabel	4,520	— 23	11
Port Lavaca	12,926	— 34	— 9
Rusk	5,450	— 40	— 13
Seminole	5,975	— 38	46
Taft	3,639	— 33	— 13
Wharton	12,216	— 25	— 10
Winnsboro	5,536	— 26	— 22
Yoakum	18,916	— 13	3

THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN TEXAS

Otto Paganini, P.E.*

What is happening to the Texas environment as a result of man's progress is a crucial matter for every person in the state. An environment is not merely a location in which an organism lives; it is the means by which an organism lives.[1] It conditions the quality of existence. Man, as an organism, must depend upon what is available in his environment for survival. Civilized man, in his desire to make his work easier and each day more pleasant than the last, has developed many means for accomplishing this end. Along with his achievements he has created a great deal of waste and, perhaps, may have destroyed more than he has created. The American Indian early complained of this propensity of white men when he observed the decimation of his people and his food supply, the buffalo, by the early American settlers.

The Problem

Since the Industrial Revolution in the late 1800's the citizens of this country and others have been creating so much waste (presently an estimated 4.5 pounds per capita per day of solid waste alone) that we have polluted many of our streams, rivers, lakes, and—most important of all—the envelope of air that surrounds us. Although efforts were made to prevent pollution, most air-pollution control was very feeble until the late 1940's, when the County of Los Angeles, California, brought it to the attention of the citizens of this country by creating the first air-pollution control district in that state, and in the country. It had been found that not only industry, but all the activities of the community, emitted pollutants into the community atmosphere.

The citizens of this country, in their desire to go places, and do things in a hurry, have in a sense destroyed some 1.7 million acres of land[2] in the laying out and building of an Interstate Highway System; to raise more crops for food production they have laid bare many acres of land, a condition which in turn permits erosion of the soil by wind action and contributes to the overall dust loading of the atmosphere; they have polluted the air through the operation of motor vehicles and other forms of transportation, which emit upward of 85 million tons of pollutants into the atmosphere each year;[3] with other community activities they have contributed another 48 million tons.[4] These totals do not include the carbon dioxide, which mounts to millions of tons.

Industry is not altogether to blame, because it exists only as the result of the demand for its products or services by the citizenry; in like manner the degree of cleanliness of the air and water depends upon the demands made by the citizens. When they demand a wholesome atmosphere, however, they must pay the cost, because it is included in the price of the commodity they purchase, whether it be a material object or a service. Again this demand for clean air must come from the citizens, because when man relinquishes any portion of his prized gains he must feel he is getting some other tangible item or service to hold in exchange—in this case reasonably clean air.

Three factors are necessary for creation of an air-pollution problem: a source of emission of a pollutant, a transporting medium, and a receptor. The source of the pollutant may be emission of dust from an industrial operation, smoke from the backyard burning of trash, noxious and innocuous dust or gaseous emissions from industrial, oil-field, and municipal operations, gases from motor-vehicle, truck, or other transportation-vehicle exhausts. The transporting medium for the air pollutant is the thin moving envelope of air that surrounds the earth. The receptors are human beings, animal and plant life, and physical objects such as painted, metallic, glass, and plastic surfaces.

Texas is blessed with an abundance of combustible gas fuels which have replaced solid and liquid fuels for heating and power generation. The consumption of fuel gases, in the amount of billions of cubic feet annually, contributes to the overall pollution loading of the atmosphere, but not in equal proportion with other fossil fuels, such as coal and fuel oil. The city of Dallas consumed more than 100 billion cubic feet of natural gas (exclusive of liquid petroleum gas) during 1965.[5]

Statutes for Control of Air Pollution

The laws concerning air pollution are fairly explicit. The federal law—the Air Quality Act of 1967—delegates certain responsibilities and powers to the United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to prevent and abate air pollution; perform or have done certain research on air pollution and its abatement; delineate air-pollution areas and regions; distribute funds as appropriated by the Congress to develop, establish, improve and maintain air-pollution control programs of an interstate, state, county, or local air-pollution control agency. The Act gives the Secretary jurisdiction in air-pollution matters involving more than one state and in intrastate air-pollution problems when the state governor requests federal assistance. Copies of the Act are available from the National Air Pollution Control Administration, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 101 North Randolph Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

* Chief Engineer, Air Control Program, Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control, Environmental Health Services, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas.

1. "A Concept of Environment—A Factor of Life," *Progress Report*, New York State Air Pollution Board, Vol. III, No. 3, 1-2/64(7/30/65).

2. Based on the planned 41,000 miles of Interstate Highway System with 300-foot right-of-way and extra land allowed for interchanges and parks.

3. Edmund K. Faltermayer, "We an Afford Clean Air," *Fortune Magazine*, November 1965.

4. *Ibid.*

5. "An Appraisal of the Air Resources of Dallas and Dallas County, Texas," 11/9-12/15/65, Texas State Department of Health, Austin, Texas, 4/25/66.

The 59th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, passed the Clean Air Act of Texas, 1965 V.C.S. 4477-4; the 60th Legislature, Regular Session, made additions, deletions, and changes to the Act (V.C.S. 4477-5). The Act provides for a nine-member Air Control Board with powers to prepare and develop a general plan for the proper conservation of the air resources of the state. They may promulgate and adopt rules and regulations to prevent and reduce undesirable levels of air pollutants as permitted under the Act. The Board is further permitted to hold hearings, to subpeona witnesses and the production of papers and documents, and to take testimony in connection with the hearing. It is the sole authority in the state in the setting of air-quality criteria, and in determining levels and emission limits for air pollutants; it can enter orders or determinations as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of the Act; it may utilize the services of other state agencies in carrying out the purposes of the Act; and it may hire outside persons when necessary to assist in making such orders and determinations.

The Clean Air Act of Texas further allows for an executive secretary who shall act as the administrator for the Board in carrying out its orders and in the conduct of the business of the Board. He shall be an employee of the Texas State Department of Health. The Texas State Department of Health shall provide the basic personnel and necessary laboratory and other facilities as may be required to carry out the provisions of the Act. In addition, the Department acts as an agent of the Board in obtaining the services of other state agencies in connection with air-pollution control. Control over air pollution resulting from the emission of radioactive material, however, still rests with the Texas Radiation Control Agency, and problems pertaining to the control of in-plant air pollution are not covered in the Act.

The Act permits a local government as defined in the Act to enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the Board, to inspect the air and to go in and on public or private property within the city's boundaries and jurisdiction to determine whether the level of air contaminents in any area within those boundaries and that jurisdiction meets levels set by the Board. Furthermore, a local government may enforce through its own attorney the provisions of the penalty section of the Act (Section 12B).

In addition, the Act is careful not to set aside or invalidate the right of any private person to pursue all common-law remedies available to abate a condition of pollution or other nuisance or to recover damages therefor, or both. Nor does the Act diminish such rights and powers as are otherwise vested by law in any incorporated city or town to abate a nuisance or to enforce any ordinance for the control of air pollution, subject only to the provisions of Section 15 of the Act. In substance, if the ordinance is not inconsistent with the provision of this Act or rules or regulations, or orders of the Board, the local government may bring action against a violator to prevent or abate the emission of pollutants into the community atmosphere. However, where the local government institutes a suit under Section 13D of the Act, the Board is authorized to be and must be a necessary party of the local government's suit.

A local government, furthermore, shall transmit the results of its inspections to the Board as prescribed in its rules.

Where a person (including a company, as defined in the act) is not in compliance with the Board's rules and regulations he may ask for a variance to allow time to make changes in his operations so that he may meet regulation standards. The Board has promulgated and adopted procedural rules and general provisions by which it will conduct and handle its business. Furthermore, it has adopted four regulations which cover particulate matter and smoke, outdoor burning of waste material and refuse, sulfur compounds, and motor-vehicle exhaust emissions. The Board encourages local air-pollution control programs.

A copy of the Act and the regulations are available from the Executive Secretary, Texas Air Control Board, 1100 West 49th Street, Austin, Texas 78756.

A number of cities and counties in Texas, through their health departments or districts, now have air-pollution control programs. These are Dallas, El Paso City-County, Fort Worth, Galveston County, Houston, Harris County, Laredo-Webb County, Lubbock City-County, and San Antonio-Bexar County. In addition, more than forty-two local health departments are cooperating in the maintenance and operation of two types of air-sampling stations—high-volume and effects-package types—which collect air samples on a weekly, bi-weekly, and monthly basis. These samples are used to ascertain the amount of total suspended-particulate and benzene-soluble organic matters, sulfates, nitrates, ozone, sulfation compounds, and other emitted pollutants—to determine their volume and their effects.

Origin of Pollution in Texas

The everyday activities of a community contribute varying amounts of pollutants to the community atmosphere. Their sources, some of which have been previously cited, are industrial operations, commercial installations, motor vehicles operating over public streets and roads, and domestic and municipal activities. They vary from minor particulates and gases, such as street dust and carbon dioxide, to those of major significance, such as soots and carbon monoxide.

More than 10,500 manufacturing establishments of various types are located in Texas. These include processors and producers of petroleum, petrochemicals, natural gas, lime, cement, asphaltic and ready-mix concrete, carbon black, furniture, cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed oil, castings, vegetables and fruits, flour and cereals, other foods, grains, lumber, steel, and other metals fabrications, lead, antimony, aluminum, zinc, tin, manganese, magnesium, graphite, gypsum, lignite, mercury, oil, rock and table salt, organic chemicals, and others.

These endeavors contribute pollutants to the atmosphere, some to a greater degree than others. Although Texas does not have air-pollution problems in the same degree as is found in the solid- and liquid-fuel-burning areas of the country, some of the major population centers in the state are beginning to develop what is commonly referred to as photochemical smog or smaze.

The Houston-Harris County area is showing signs of such. A good example of this occurred on June 13, 1968, and appears quite often to a lesser degree. The City of

El Paso experiences low-level temperature inversions from October through March, and pollutant build-up under the inversion layer is quite evident during this period. Fortunately, however, because of meteorological conditions in the El Paso area, these inversions normally break up and dissipate before noon and prevent build-up of the pollutants to the point where they might threaten the well-being of the area. In addition, operations at one major plant, which releases a large quantity of sulfur dioxide in this area, are terminated when meteorological conditions are unfavorable for adequate dispersion of this particular pollutant. The Fort Worth-Tarrant County and Dallas City-County areas are experiencing some pollution. All of these cited areas, however, are trying to prevent further emissions of pollutants, and to abate those that exist, through the activation of air-pollution control programs in their health departments. These local programs are also cooperating very closely with the Texas Air Control Board and the Board's right arm, the Air Control Program of the Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control, Environmental Health Services, Texas State Department of Health.

Major Sources of Pollutants

Cotton Gins

In recent years one of the major contributors of pollutants to the community atmosphere has been operations at cotton gins. This situation has resulted from the changes made in the method of harvesting seed cotton. No longer is just the lint with its seed brought into the gin for separation by straight ginning. Now, because most of the seed cotton that is harvested is either machine-picked (by spindle pickers) or strip-picked from the stalk, the gins, in order to produce a 500-pound bale of marketable staple cotton free of trash, must remove anywhere from 50 to more than 2,000 pounds of trash and dirt from the seed cotton before and after separation of the seed from the lint. This necessity results in the emission of dust, lint fly, and parts of the stalk, leaves, and bolls, some of which may contain residues of economic pesticides. Most gins are located in rural communities and towns. Some, however, are situated in larger urban centers of population and create not only a nuisance, but a health hazard, when their emissions reach the community atmosphere. A letter to the Air Control Board, Texas State Department of Health, dated April 20, 1966, and signed by David F. Pugh, M.D., Diplomat, American Board of Pediatrics, Associate Fellow, American Academy of American College of Biology, attests this fact:

> To Whom It May Concern: This is to confirm in writing the conversation, which I had on April 18, 1966, with Mr. Wimberly of your Department concerning the extremely harmful effects produced particularly against Children with asthma by cotton gins in our area. I see patients from all over West Texas, as far north as Crosbytown and as far west as Clovis, New Mexico, and Odessa, and as far south as Pecos and Fort Stockton. It would be easy to go through the files and find literally dozens of cases that are easily controlled with minimum amounts of medication and regular hypersensitization injections for pollen dust, molds, and spores, etc., until the cotton gins begin operating in the fall. It is impossible to put into an injection everything to protect them against the extremely irritating effects of lint, dust, and smoke from cotton gins. Anything which can be done to minimize the air pollution from this source will be of real service to the asthmatic patients in this area. I would be happy to cooperate in any way in furthering this objective.

The 60th Legislature, when it revised the Clean Air Act of Texas 1965, included Section 6C, which states:

> The board shall establish its rules and regulations concerning the emission of particulate matter from plants processing agricultural products in their natural state according to a formula derived from the process weight of materials entering the process. The board may not require in its rules and regulations that such plants meet a standard which requires an emission of less than eight percent of the process weight of the materials entering the process.

Examples of industries that process agricultural products in their natural state are cotton gins, rice dryers, and grain elevators, where these grains are dried and stored. Most plants processing agricultural products in their natural state can stay within this requirement without providing any type of traps to remove the dust, lint, and chaff from the conveying air stream. Studies made around these plants have shown that emissions as permitted in Section 6C of the Act in plants of this type exceed particulate-matter limits set by the Board in Regulation I, governing emissions for other types of industry. It should be pointed out, however, that many cotton gins, some rice dryers, and many grain elevators have installed primary-type dust and/or lint-trapping devices to reduce such emissions.

Smelters

Smelters in the state include those that produce aluminum, copper, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, lead, tin, and zinc. With the exception of several secondary aluminum and lead smelters, most Texas smelters are primary producers of these metals. Emissions which result from these smelter operations are chlorine, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, fluorides, sulfur compounds, and some metals. In the reduction of alumina to aluminum, a process in which fluoride compounds are used as a fluxing agent, the reduction plants have incorporated recovery systems in the smelting process to prevent undue emissions of this material. As previously noted, one copper-lead smelter utilizes bag filters for recovering lead fumes to prevent their loss to the community atmosphere; the sulfur compounds, however, are emitted to the atmosphere under control by the use of tall stacks for dispersion of the sulfur oxides into the atmosphere at heights that are less liable to creation of a nuisance or a health hazard. When meteorological conditions are not favorable for good dispersion of the sulfur compounds the operations are reduced until weather conditions are favorable for such dispersion at the heights provided. In the zinc smelters tall stacks are utilized to disperse the sulfur oxides formed by the sintering and smelting of the zinc or concentrate.

The tin smelter utilizes a roasting process to remove arsenic metal from the tin concentrate. Settling chambers

and electrostatic precipitators are employed to entrap the arsenic that sublimes from the ore concentrates when roasted. A tall stack is used to disperse, at a rate that is believed to be below harmful levels, any metal that may get through the collectors. Tin fumes lost from the reverberatory furnaces are passed through settling chambers and electrostatic precipitators and recovered to prevent both an economic loss and pollution of the community atmosphere.

The ferromanganese and silicon operations presently utilize scrubbers to reduce emissions, but are planning improvements in these devices for further reduction of escaped pollutants. The magnesium producers are using scrubber units to prevent loss of chlorine that results from the reduction of magnesium chloride to magnesium metal and chlorine. The chlorine is converted to an acid by the scrubbing process. Lime is used in the separation of magnesium chloride from other impurities. The manufacture of lime, a separate process, can result in some loss of lime to the atmosphere if the process is not properly controlled. Most of this lime loss in this plant, however, is prevented by recently installed electrostatic precipitators.

Secondary-lead smelters, for the most part, are those associated with the recovery of lead from lead storage batteries and scrap lead. These operations are situated in three of our major centers of population, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston. Emissions of lead and acid gases, such as oxides of sulfur, do occur. Recovery systems are provided to a limited degree, but they are directed primarily toward the recovery of lead metal and not the prevention of the escape of these pollutants.

Foundries

Foundry operations in the state contribute to the overall pollution loading in the community. Several large foundries of the production and captive type are situated in the larger metropolitan areas, while some, along with job-type foundries, are located in smaller communities. At present, with the exception of one or two, no provisions are made for the control of emissions from the cupola, a major source of pollutants from foundry operations. Other sources of pollutants in foundries are core making and baking, molding, shakeout and cleaning of castings, and molding-sand conditioning, or preparation. For the most part, the major foundries, and a number of the smaller ones, utilize bag filters to prevent emission of dust generated by these other pollutant-source operations. Some foundries are converting to electric furnaces to produce metal for castings. These electric furnaces, if not controlled, generate and emit considerable amounts of iron oxides in the melting process. Several foundries, however, have installed local exhaust-collection systems to serve these furnaces by directing these oxides into bag filters, thus preventing the emission of these pollutants into the community atmosphere. However, acrid smokes from corebaking and pouring operations still go uncontrolled.

Steel Plants

Operating in the state are two major steel-production plants, with a third under construction, and several small producers. At present one of the major plants uses open-hearth furnaces with oxygen lancing; the other utilizes this same process plus electric furnaces of the carbon-electrode type. Both plants charge hot metal and cold scrap to these furnaces. The coke production, a by-product operation, is used at both plants. Both plants are in the process of providing facilities to prevent emissions of iron-oxide fumes, the chief pollutant discharged in this operation. In the process which produces the by-product coke, hydrocarbon-recovery units are used, but because of the coke-oven doors and other leakage points, the coke-quenching operations still emit some undesirable quantities of smoke and acrid gases.

The smaller steel plants utilize electric furnaces to produce the steel and use pig and scrap iron as the raw charge. The considerable iron oxide generated by these furnaces is exhausted into the community atmosphere. Only two of these plants presently prevent these emissions.

Petroleum Refining

Petroleum refining, an important industry in the state, in years past was a major source of hydrocarbons, smoke, and the sulfur-compound type of air contaminants—sulfides and oxides of sulfur. More recently, however, much has been done by this industry to abate emissions by closer surveillance of manufacturing units, development of new products out of what was once considered unusable hydrocarbons, conversion of spent sulfuric acids to virgin acid, and others. In addition, these producers recognized the necessity for improving their product by removing the sulfur and sulfide gases. Whereas these gases were previously burned, with resulting sulfur dioxide, the sulfur is now recovered in the form of elemental sulfur or converted directly to sulfuric acid. Today many of the undesirable by-products of the industry are now caught, sold to the petrochemical plants, and converted to useful products. Smokeless flares have replaced the smoking type. New storage tanks have floating roofs to prevent loss of volatile hydrocarbons, while older models, with fixed roofs, are being remodeled to include floating roofs. In addition, those hydrocarbons which are gases at ambient temperatures and are easily liquefied are stored in tanks under pressure or are recovered by systems that reliquefy these hydrocarbons to prevent their loss. Where waste hydrocarbons must be disposed of by open burning or dumped through uncontrolled flares they will generate considerable smoke. Many of these waste hydrocarbons are being controlled by burning in incinerators and flares of the smokeless type; practically all will be so handled before another year is out. These smokeless units, when properly designed and operated, completely burn the hydrocarbons to an invisible carbon-dioxide gas. The industry, becoming more aware of the importance of the conservation of energy and the prevention of waste, is taking a continuously deeper interest in the prevention of the emission of pollutants into the community amosphere.

Petrochemicals

The petrochemical industry, an outgrowth of the union of the chemical and the petroleum-refining industries, is converting many waste gases and liquids, formerly burned or dumped by the refineries as unusable material, into useful organic and inorganic chemicals. This industry in Texas is centered along the Gulf Coast, as are the re-

fineries, where it may contribute pollutants to the community atmosphere. The industry is putting forth great effort, however, to abate emissions that may be attributed to the industry.

Electric-Power Plants

The generation of electricity in this state employs both thermal and hydroelectric power-generation units. The thermal plants contribute little in the way of pollutants to the community atmosphere, the only exceptions being a currently operating plant and a proposed unit, both adapted to the use of solid fuel, lignite, and a few plants that may be forced to fuel oil in an emergency. However, should the price of natural gas, the fuel used by most of these generating plants, increase to the point that operation with liquid and solid fuels would be more profitable, then those power plants using gas may convert to liquid, solid, or nuclear fuel, with their respective potentials for emission of pollutants.

Municipal Activities

The everyday operations of all our municipalities contribute pollutants to their respective community atmospheres in many ways. The burning of refuse at public disposal sites, in citizens' backyards, or in commercial incinerators emits numerous pollutants. In addition, the operation of our motor-vehicular transportation units and the maintenance of poor general sanitation cause the emission of unburned hydrocarbons, noxious and innocuous gases, and dust into our community atmosphere. These pollutants result from poorly maintained and adjusted internal-combustion engines used in our motor vehicles, from litter in the form of dirt, carbon, rubber, soil, and other particulates that are permitted to accumulate on our streets. The movement of motor-vehicular traffic over the streets pulverizes these particulates and disperses them over the community. The proper maintenance of our cars, with adjustments of the motors and frequent cleaning of their understructure, in combination with good street sanitation, can minimize these emissions. Many of our municipalities, through the efforts and encouragement of local health and sanitation and street departments and the Environmental Development Program, Environmental Health Services Section, Texas State Department of Health, have done much to abate emission of this type. This improvement has resulted from the efforts of these agencies before city councils and mayors to encourage the institution of collection services, the conversion of burning open dumps into sanitary landfills or their replacement by the use of proper types of incineration units. These sanitary landfills prevent emissions of smoke and acrid gases and, along with regular street-cleaning services, reduce emissions of dust. In addition, a number of cities have passed ordinances which prohibit the burning of solid waste within their areas of jurisdiction.

Agriculture

Agricultural operations create air-pollution problems by cultivation of the soil in fields denuded of vegetation coverage. In such situations the soil becomes airborne by wind erosion, especially in the High Plains area and the arid regions of West Texas. The Extension Service and the Plants Sciences Departments, Texas A & M University, are working in some areas to prevent this erosion. The planting of various crops in close succession, to provide nearly continuous protection through vegetation, is one method that is being employed to counteract this wind erosion. Another is the selection of the best times and methods of cultivation to cut down losses of soil by wind action.

Carbon Black

Smoke emissions result from the improper combustion of fuels and waste organic matter. The channel carbon-black manufacturing industry, because of the nature of its process, emits considerable carbon particulate, with resulting heavy smoke. Smoke is emitted also with the furnace-oil and gas and thermal-type carbon-black manufacturing methods, except that, with proper trapping devices, such as bag filters, carbon black produced by these three methods emits little or no black. In this state one must not willfully emit smoke from any operation in excess of the amount allowed by Regulation II, Texas Air Control Board. Many of the various sources of smoke emissions are gradually being eliminated through the action taken by the Texas Air Control Board and the cooperation of those persons who are responsible for their occurrence.

Natural Gas

Some air pollutants in the form of hydrogen-sulfide gas result from the production of petroleum and natural gas and the mining of sulfur by the Frasch process. Some natural gases produced in West Texas contain as much as 22 percent by volume of hydrogen-sulfide gas, while some crude oil contains from 0.5 to 3.0 percent sulfur, part of which may be in the form of hydrogen sulfide in solution. When these gases are brought to the surface the hydrogen-sulfide gas must be stripped out, either by recovery or by flaring. Burning by flare results in the emission of the combustion product, sulfur dioxide, into the atmosphere.

Sulfur Production

The emission of hydrogen sulfide occurs also in sulfur-mining operations when the sulfur and bleed water are brought to the surface for sale and treatment respectively.

In several areas in the state hydrogen-sulfide gas is recovered and converted to elemental sulfur or neutralized by acid or lime treatment to a sulfate. Sulfur-recovery plants are located in Ector and Andrews Counties, and at several other locations.

Papermills

Several papermills in the state manufacture paper from pine and hardwoods. In the digestion of the wood chips for removal of lignon and recovery of salt cake from the spent digestion liquors, odoriferous gases and particulates, if not controlled, are emitted to the atmosphere. These emitted particulates adsorb the odorous gases, which are liberated from the particle when they reach the atmosphere. Mercaptans released from the digestors when they are blown down are odoriferous. Plants install electrostatic precipitators with 90-95-percent collection efficiency to trap the particulate. The digestor blow-down gases are sent to a recovery system for removal of the condensables and some odorous gases. A recently completed mill using a scrubber followed by an electrostatic precipitator claims over a 98-percent efficiency in the recovery of saltcake particulates through the waste-gas

recovery system. Company officials plan to improve the collection efficiency by installation of additional control devices if needed.

Progress toward Clean Air

Prior to the creation of the Texas Air Control Board, the then Air Pollution Control Program, Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control, Environmental Health Services Section, Texas State Department of Health, by persuasion and education was successful in the abatement of a number of emissions of pollutants into the community atmosphere. These were obtained primarily where a health hazard was evident and the seriousness of it could be pointed out to the offender, where a nuisance was evident and the local citizens were ready to file suit in court to have the nuisance abated, where an economic loss was resulting from the emission of a valuable product, and in some instances, where the goodwill of the community or region was in jeopardy.

The Texas Air Control Board, whose duties are to protect the air resources of Texas, may do so by promulgation and passage of rules and regulations to protect these air resources. The Board has been quite active and has promulgated and passed regulations to control the emission of particulates, smoke, sulfur compounds, and motor-vehicle exhaust. The Board, through its executive secretary, and with the staff of the Air Control Program, Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control, Environmental Health Services Section, Texas State Department of Health, has been most instrumental in obtaining corrections of hazardous conditions by persuasion, education, and cooperation of those who are not in compliance with the rules and regulations passed by the Board.

Several cases filed against violators of these rules and regulations when cooperative means failed have resulted in settlements out of court with payment of fines and issuance of court orders in which the offenders agreed to abate the emissions.

Some areas of the state present special problems because of their emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere. A great number of these are of the point-source, or single-source type. In Houston and El Paso, however, meteorological and topographical conditions do combine at certain times to create conditions which cause smaze or undue pollutant loadings to occur. These situations are offensive to some persons living in these areas. In addition, smaze conditions have been noted in the Dallas and Fort Worth areas. Local air-pollution control programs, as well as state programs directed by the Texas Air Control Board, are maintaining surveillance on these areas and are working together to achieve clean air in areas where emissions of pollutants are problems. At the same time these groups are working to prevent further pollution of the atmosphere and to conserve the air resources in those areas where emission of pollutants does not occur or is of little consequence at this time.

TEXAS CONSTRUCTION, JANUARY

Lamar Smith

At an estimated $194,949,000, the value of building construction authorized in Texas cities during January exceeded that of one year earlier by an impressive 26 percent. The largest gainer was residential authorizations, showing a 41-percent increase, while nonresidential permits edged up by 6 percent. Gains over December 1968, the preceding month, were not as impressive: a 1-percent gain for all permits, an 8-percent rise in residential authorizations, and a 5-percent fall in nonresidential totals.

ESTIMATED VALUES OF BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN TEXAS

Classification	Jan 1969 (thousands of dollars)	Jan 1968 (thousands of dollars)	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
ALL PERMITS	194,949	154,547	1	26
New construction	175,017	141,615	2	24
Residential (Housekeeping)	101,243	71,802	8	41
One-family dwellings	53,822	43,608	29	23
Multiple-family dwellings	47,421	28,194	— 9	68
Nonresidential buildings	73,774	69,813	— 5	6
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts	6,342	2,774	314	129
Amusement buildings	817	729	18	12
Churches	2,722	6,235	1	— 56
Industrial buildings	6,590	8,973	— 36	— 27
Garages (commercial and private)	775	1,328	— 70	— 42
Service stations	1,940	839	49	131
Hospitals and institutions	8,327	8,247	76	1
Office-bank buildings	9,580	3,957	4	166
Works and utilities	539	14,388	— 38	— 96
Educational buildings	16,316	12,298	— 50	33
Stores and mercantile buildings	17,608	9,307	106	89
Other buildings and structures	2,218	1,098	— 22	102
Additions, alterations, and repairs	19,932	12,932	— 4	54
METROPOLITAN † vs. NONMETROPOLITAN †				
Total metropolitan	174,831	136,662	**	28
Central cities	127,961	110,474	27	16
Outside central cities	46,870	26,188	— 37	79
Total nonmetropolitan	20,118	17,885	11	12
10,000 to 50,000 population	12,128	11,240	— 5	8
Less than 10,000 population	7,990	6,645	51	20

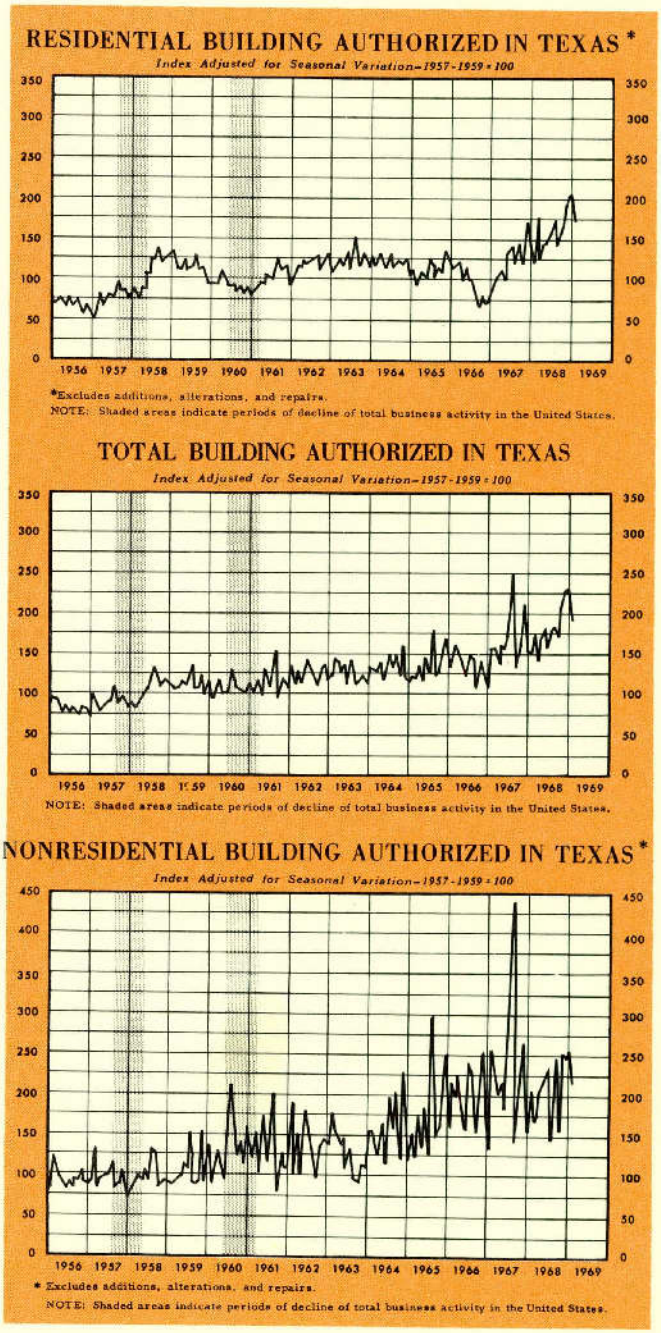
† Standard metropolitan statistical area as defined in 1960 Census and revised in 1968.

** Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

Source: Bureau of Business Research in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Considerable geographic variation in construction activity was indicated by statistics on nonfarm building authorized in standard metropolitan statistical areas. Galveston-Texas City, with a 638-percent rise, experienced the largest increase in January 1969 authorization value over that of January 1968. Other large percentage gains occurred in Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito (387), Tyler (297), Wichita Falls (277), Sherman-Denison (208), and Laredo (195). Notable percentage declines came in Corpus Christi (−74), Texarkana (−70), Abilene (−44), El Paso (−41), and Waco (−41).

Adjusted for historical patterns of seasonal variation, the Index of Building Construction Authorized in Texas also indicated a rise over year-earlier figures, 26 percent,



but it fell 17 percent from December 1968. This moderate decline resulted from a 17-percent fall in residential permits accompanied by a 15-percent sag in nonresidential authorizations. Overall the Index stood at 191.1 percent of the 1957-1959 base-period average.

A further breakdown of the unadjusted figures provides insight into the changing structure of construction expenditures. January's 41-percent gain in residential authorizations over the same period of a year earlier reflected both the continuing strong demand for housing and the growing preference for multiple-family dwellings. While permits for single-family dwellings rose a substantial 23 percent, those for multiple families soared 68 percent. The month's 6-percent rise in nonresidential authorizations over a year earlier reflected the demands of an automobile-oriented society: service stations and repair garages up 131 percent, and hotels, motels, and tourist courts up 129 percent. Other large increases were registered by office-bank buildings (166 percent) and stores and mercantile buildings (89 percent). Significant declines appeared in churches (−56 percent), commercial garages (−61 percent), and works and utilities (−96 percent).

Structural changes within the industry are apparent also in a comparison of January's unadjusted data with the previous month's. The 8-percent rise in residential permits over the period resulted from a 29-percent increase in one-family dwellings and a 9-percent increase in one-family dwellings and a 9-percent fall in multiple-family dwellings. Contributing to the 5-percent decline in nonresidential construction over the period were reductions in industrial buildings (−36 percent), commercial garages (−72 percent), private garages (− 68 percent), works and utilities (−38 percent), educational buildings (−50 percent), and structures other than buildings (−66 percent). Bucking the downward direction to show gains were hotels, motels, and tourist courts (314 percent), service stations and repair garages (49 percent), hospitals and other institutional buildings (76 percent), and stores and mercantile buildings (106 percent).

Several large nonresidential projects received authorizations during the month of January. Fort Worth issued a permit for the construction of a city office building to cost in excess of $4.5 million, and a $2.3-million office building was authorized in Dallas. Approvals for educational buildings included a $3.9-million senior high school in La Marque, a $2.1-million senior high school in Alice, and a $1.7-million library in Richardson. A proposed $2.3-million hotel addition in Fort Worth received a permit, as did a $1-million Sheraton Motor Inn in Dallas and a $1.5-million Holiday Inn in Amarillo. In Houston, Target Stores received two authorizations totaling $3 million, and a $1-million Chrysler auto dealership was approved. Finally a $2.5-million addition to the Diagnostic Clinic in Houston received a permit.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas showing the most rapid growth rates over January 1968 in value of permits for one-family dwelling units were Laredo (569 percent), Galveston-Texas City (148 percent), Sherman-Denison (141 percent), and Tyler (129 percent). Notable declines occurred in Texarkana (−80 percent), Amarillo (−57 percent), and Odessa (−58 percent). Dallas had the greatest value of permits issued and the largest year-to-year value increase. Similar statistics on duplexes show large gains in Lubbock, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange.

NONFARM BUILDING AUTHORIZED IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS # JANUARY 1969

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Total construction *			New nonresidential construction			New dwelling units					
			Percent change			Percent change					Percent change Jan 1969 from Jan 1968	
	Jan 1969 Value in dollars	Jan 1968 Value in dollars	Jan 1969 from Jan 1968	Jan 1969 Value in dollars	Jan 1968 Value in dollars	Jan 1969 from Jan 1968	Jan 1969 Value in dollars	Jan 1969 Number	Jan 1968 Value in dollars	Jan 1968 Number	Value	Number of units
Abilene	274,101	484,997	— 43	56,075	343,100	— 84	187,276	7	103,423	4	82	75
Amarillo	2,491,685	2,401,868	4	1,918,700	1,139,850	68	358,500	14	1,089,300	61	— 67	— 77
Austin	10,045,193	7,409,681	36	809,327	3,127,389	— 74	8,859,000	743	3,722,000	207	138	259
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	1,738,554	2,132,006	— 18	638,875	1,031,628	— 38	872,853	51	922,338	67	— 5	— 24
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	3,409,970	699,580	387	375,060	384,410	— 2	2,905,600	221	133,700	23	2,069	861
Corpus Christi	1,936,510	7,445,077	— 74	383,001	4,140,426	— 91	1,235,313	95	3,015,444	313	— 59	— 70
Dallas	42,553,040	30,008,612	42	13,427,097	10,605,003	27	24,301,316	2,152	17,223,044	1,634	41	32
El Paso	5,829,275	9,884,573	— 41	2,153,657	4,704,207	— 54	3,168,100	355	4,800,200	419	— 34	— 15
Fort Worth	20,688,136	8,009,841	158	11,761,931	1,503,369	682	7,763,954	656	5,625,512	456	38	44
Galveston-Texas City	6,446,953	873,311	638	5,820,593	346,615	— 83	497,300	40	197,625	17	151	135
Houston	49,483,728	40,581,617	22	16,054,661	21,318,177	— 25	25,639,182	2,890	14,755,014	2,239	74	29
Laredo	277,175	94,085	195	128,000	56,500	127	140,500	15	21,255	9	569	67
Lubbock	1,646,695	2,443,705	— 33	422,785	1,307,550	— 68	1,017,300	58	872,525	53	17	9
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	1,565,429	734,879	113	748,325	149,588	400	624,100	71	354,350	51	76	39
Midland	453,730	673,340	— 33	79,000	146,100	— 46	309,400	12	460,000	17	— 33	— 29
Odessa	367,617	512,557	— 28	106,800	308,850	— 65	188,000	11	185,000	10	1	10
San Angelo	414,703	561,818	— 26	126,957	109,344	16	232,955	15	425,486	27	— 45	— 44
San Antonio	10,779,299	17,276,162	— 38	2,927,983	8,869,749	— 67	6,629,111	821	7,903,709	1,032	— 16	— 20
Sherman-Denison	818,607	266,005	208	111,050	24,400	355	650,716	55	233,075	15	179	267
Texarkana	118,180	393,975	— 70	52,000	43,750	19	30,000	4	342,500	53	— 91	— 93
Tyler	1,385,206	348,625	297	868,746	89,400	872	483,000	24	211,000	11	129	118
Waco	1,260,912	2,138,950	— 41	477,553	545,103	— 12	497,500	26	1,390,200	163	— 64	— 84
Wichita Falls	2,131,164	564,645	277	1,677,744	113,930	— 85	334,260	21	343,415	19	— 3	11

Metropolitan areas are listed in accordance with 1968 Bureau of the Census definition. This table includes only the cities reporting in metropolitan areas.

* Includes additions, alterations, and repairs.

January authorizations for apartment construction in standard metropolitan statistical areas rose most over January a year ago in Austin, Galveston-Texas City, Houston, and Fort Worth. Five projects in Houston worth almost $10.5 million received permits while another in Pasadena was valued at over $3.0 million. Also approved were a $2.5-million project in Mesquite, two projects in San Antonio costing around $2.6 million, and a $1.2-million project in College Station. In the north, authorization was given to two projects in Dallas valued at $2 million and a complex in Fort Worth estimated to cost $1.0 million.

Houston became the center of attention of the U.S. construction industry in January, when it hosted the National Association of Homebuilders convention. Evaluations of prospects for the industry that were voiced in Houston will be important in influencing the state's construction activity. Concern continues over tight money and rising lumber prices. Another challenge to the industry lies in lenders' growing insistence on equity financing. Especially in multifamily dwellings lenders want greater participation in the builders' equity or profit. Concern was expressed also over the increasing number of mergers within the industry, especially between builders and other types of firms. Still, the demand for housing was seen as continuing to exceed the industry's ability to supply it.

Although not reflected in Bureau of Business Research statistics, highway construction will be a major area of activity in the months and years ahead, with Interstate Highways being of particular importance. When completed in the mid-1970's the Interstate System in Texas will contain 3,165 miles, about 900 more miles than in the system of any other state. As of the first of 1969 the Texas Highway Department had about $700 million in construction work under contract.

The $10-billion Texas Water Plan, unveiled by the Texas Water Development Board in January, stands to give the state's construction industry a tremendous boost. Basically the plan calls for the importation of Mississippi River water along two routes. One route would run 500 miles across the northern portion of the state, supplying water to the Dallas-Fort Worth area and to West Texas. A southern route would run along the coast for 420 miles, bringing water to Houston and the rest of the Texas Gulf Coast. Construction plans call for sixty-seven dams and reservoirs, more than 1,000 miles of transmission canals and pipelines, pumping stations, and power facilities. Scheduling calls for partial use of the coastal canal in 1980, delivery of northeast Texas surplus water to the High Plains in 1985, and the beginning use of Mississippi River water in 1988.

Demand for nonresidential construction in Texas continues to increase as the state's economy grows, and prospects for future economic expansion are excellent. At the same time, personal incomes are mushrooming and causing positive shifts in the demand for residential construction. On the negative side, continued inflationary pressures make prospects dim for any lowering of interest rates and may lead to even further increases. There is a limit, however, to how long construction projects may be delayed in anticipation of reduced interest rates. With no end in sight for the high rates, some of the postponed projects are likely to be started. Consequently the future looks bright indeed for the construction industry.

TEXAS BUSINESS SITUATION

(continued from p. 76)

this drop was due to the refinery workers' strike. Texas crude-oil production rose 2 percent from December.

The business picture in Texas is predominantly good, although some indicators presage a slowing down of activity that by midyear might bring the present boom to a halt. A considerable body of opinion, however, does not expect the slowdown to occur before the second half of 1969. Most analysts predict some adjustment in the present high level of business before the end of the year. It is hard to see how the record year of 1968 could be surpassed in 1969, although the present upswing in the business cycle has been maintained, with only short temporary pauses, since February 1961.

LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Statistical data compiled by: Mildred Anderson, Constance Cooledge, Judith Moran, and Glenda Riley, statistical assistants, *and Doris Dismuke and Mary Gorham,* statistical technicians.

Indicators of business conditions in Texas cities published in this table include statistics on banking, building permits, employment, postal receipts, and retail trade. An individual city is listed when a minimum of three indicators are available.

The cities have been grouped according to standard metropolitan statistical areas. In Texas all twenty-three SMSA's are defined by county lines; the counties included are listed under each SMSA. The populations shown for the SMSA's are estimates for April 1, 1968, prepared by the Population Research Center, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin. The population shown after the city name is the 1960 Census figure, unless otherwise indicated. Cities in SMSA's are listed alphabetically under their appropriate SMSA's; all other cities are listed alphabetically as main entries.

Retail-sales data are reported here only when a minimum total of fifteen stores report; separate categories of retail stores are listed only when a minimum of five stores report in those categories. The first column presents current data for the various categories. Percentages shown for retail sales are average statewide percent changes from the preceding month. This is the normal seasonal change in sales by that kind of business—except in the cases of Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, where the dagger (†) is replaced by another symbol (††) because the normal seasonal changes given are for each of these cities individually. The second column shows the percent change from the preceding month in data reported for the current month; the third column shows the percent change in data from the same month a year ago. A large variation between the normal seasonal change and the reported change indicates an abnormal sales month.

Symbols used in this table include:

(a) Population Research Center data, April 1, 1968.

(b) Separate employment data for the Midland and Odessa SMSA's are not available, since employment figures for Midland and Ector Counties, composing one labor-market area, are recorded in combined form.

(c) Separate employment data for Gladewater, Kilgore, and Longview are not available, since employment figures for Gregg County, composing one labor-market area, are recorded in total.

(†) Average statewide percent change from preceding month.

(††) Average individual-city percent change from preceding month.

(r) Estimates officially recognized by Texas Highway Department.

(rr) Estimate for Pleasanton: combination of 1960 Census figures for Pleasanton and North Pleasanton.

(*) Cash received during the four-week postal accounting period ended Feb. 7, 1969.

(‡) Money on deposit in individual demand deposit accounts on the last day of the month.

(§) Since Population Center data for Texarkana include no inhabitants of Arkansas, the data given here are those of the Bureau of the Census, which include the populations of both Bowie County, Texas, and Miller County, Arkansas.

(**) Change is less than one half of 1 percent.

(||) Annual rate basis, seasonally adjusted.

(#) Monthly averages.

(X) Sherman-Denison SMSA: a new standard metropolitan statistical area, for which not all categories of data are now available.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN MARCH 1969 ISSUE OF *TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW*

Abilene (Abilene SMSA)
Alamo (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Albany
Alice
Alpine
Amarillo (Amarillo SMSA)
Andrews
Angleton (Houston SMSA)
Aransas Pass (Corpus Christi SMSA)
Arlington (Fort Worth SMSA)
Athens
Austin (Austin SMSA)
Bay City
Baytown (Houston SMSA)
Beaumont (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)
Beeville
Bellaire (Houston SMSA)
Bellville
Belton
Big Spring
Bishop (Corpus Christi SMSA)
Bonham
Borger
Brady
Brenham
Brownfield
Brownsville (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)
Brownwood
Bryan
Burkburnett (Wichita Falls SMSA)
Caldwell
Cameron
Canyon (Amarillo SMSA)
Carrollton (Dallas SMSA)
Castroville
Cisco
Cleburne (Fort Worth SMSA)
Clute (Houston SMSA)
College Station
Colorado City
Conroe (Houston SMSA)
Copperas Cove
Corpus Christi (Corpus Christi SMSA)
Corsicana
Crystal City
Dallas (Dallas SMSA)
Dayton (Houston SMSA)
Decatur
Deer Park (Houston SMSA)
Del Rio
Denison (Sherman-Denison SMSA)
Denton (Dallas SMSA)
Dickinson (Galveston-Texas City SMSA)
Dimmitt
Eagle Lake
Eagle Pass
Edinburg (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Edna
El Paso (El Paso SMSA)
Elsa (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Ennis (Dallas SMSA)
Euless (Fort Worth SMSA)
Farmers Branch (Dallas SMSA)
Fort Stockton
Fort Worth (Fort Worth SMSA)
Fredericksburg
Freeport (Houston SMSA)
Friona
Galveston (Galveston-Texas City SMSA)
Gatesville
Giddings
Gladewater
Goldthwaite
Graham
Granbury

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CITIES INCLUDED IN MARCH 1969 ISSUE OF *TEXAS BUSINESS REVIEW (continued)*

Grand Prairie (Dallas SMSA)
Grapevine (Fort Worth SMSA)
Greenville
Groves (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)
Hallettsville
Hallsville
Harlingen (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)
Haskell
Henderson
Hereford
Hondo
Houston (Houston SMSA)
Humble (Houston SMSA)
Huntsville
Iowa Park (Wichita Falls SMSA)
Irving (Dallas SMSA)
Jasper
Junction
Justin (Dallas SMSA)
Karnes City
Katy (Houston SMSA)
Kilgore
Killeen
Kingsland
Kingsville
Kirbyville
La Feria (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)
La Marque (Galveston-Texas City SMSA)
Lamesa
Lampasas
Lancaster (Dallas SMSA)
La Porte (Houston SMSA)
Laredo (Laredo SMSA)
Levelland
Liberty (Houston SMSA)
Littlefield
Llano
Lockhart
Longview
Los Fresnos (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)
Lubbock (Lubbock SMSA)
Lufkin
McAllen (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
McCamey
McGregor (Waco SMSA)
McKinney (Dallas SMSA)
Marble Falls
Marshall
Mercedes (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Mesquite (Dallas SMSA)
Mexia
Midland (Midland SMSA)
Midlothian (Dallas SMSA)
Mineral Wells
Mission (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Mount Pleasant
Muenster
Muleshoe
Nacogdoches
Nederland (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)
New Braunfels
North Richland Hills (Fort Worth SMSA)
Odessa (Odessa SMSA)
Olney
Orange (Beaumont-Port Arthur Orange SMSA)
Palestine
Pampa
Paris
Pasadena (Houston SMSA)
Pecos
Pharr (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
Pilot Point (Dallas SMSA)
Plainview
Pleasanton
Port Aransas
Port Arthur (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)
Port Neches (Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange SMSA)
Quanah
Raymondville
Refugio
Richardson (Dallas SMSA)
Richmond (Houston SMSA)
Robstown (Corpus Christi SMSA)
Rockdale
Rosenberg (Houston SMSA)
San Angelo (San Angelo SMSA)
San Antonio (San Antonio SMSA)
San Benito (Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito SMSA)
San Juan (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
San Marcos
San Saba
Schertz (San Antonio SMSA)
Seagoville (Dallas SMSA)
Seguin (San Antonio SMSA)
Sherman (Sherman-Denison SMSA)
Silsbee
Sinton (Corpus Christi SMSA)
Slaton (Lubbock SMSA)
Smithville
Snyder
Sonora
South Houston (Houston SMSA)
Stephenville
Stratford
Sulphur Springs
Sweetwater
Tahoka
Taylor
Temple
Terrell (Dallas SMSA)
Texarkana (Texarkana SMSA)
Texas City (Galveston-Texas City SMSA)
Tomball (Houston SMSA)
Tyler (Tyler SMSA)
Uvalde
Vernon
Victoria
Waco (Waco SMSA)
Waxahachie (Dallas SMSA)
Weatherford
Weslaco (McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg SMSA)
White Settlement (Fort Worth SMSA)
Wichita Falls (Wichita Falls SMSA)

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF SMSA'S AND CITIES WITHIN EACH SMSA, WITH DATA

ABILENE SMSA
(Jones and Taylor; pop. 120,100 ᵃ)

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Retail sales	...	— 31	15
Apparel stores	...	— 37	34
Automotive stores	...	— 3	23
General-merchandise stores	...	— 60	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 274,101	32	— 43
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 1,922,652	2	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 102,030	— 2	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	2	7
Nonfarm employment (area)	40,000	4	7
Manufacturing employment (area)	4,870	10	13
Percent unemployed (area)	2.3	15	— 23

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
ABILENE (pop. 110,054 ᵇ)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 31	15
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 37	34
Automotive stores	— 9†	— 3	23
General-merchandise stores	— 55†	— 60	**
Postal receipts*	$ 167,445	— 24	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 274,101	32	— 43
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 160,497	9	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 79,750	— 7	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.3	8	7

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
AMARILLO SMSA			
(Potter and Randall; pop. 177,100 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 7	2
Automotive stores	...	— 1	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,491,685	45	4
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 5,012,892	4	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 145,801	— 5	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.5	5	— 3
Nonfarm employment (area)	60,400	**	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,790	2	29
Percent unemployed (area)	4.7	15	38
AMARILLO (pop. 165,750 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 7	2
Automotive stores	— 9†	— 1	— 1
Postal receipts*	$ 328,628	— 17	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,491,685	48	31
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 461,196	11	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 140,395	— 9	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	37.6	13	— 3
Canyon (pop. 6,755 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,263	— 12	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 24,000	— 29	— 95
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,146	34	34
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,318	3	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	28	17
AUSTIN SMSA			
(Travis; pop. 263, 800 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 9	23
Apparel stores	...	— 48	16
Eating and drinking places	...	2	10
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 22	16
Building permits, less federal contracts	$10,045,193	53	36
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 7,891,716	— 7	38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 293,562	3	28
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.3	— 14	5
Nonfarm employment (area)	119,100	**	8
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,310	— 3	8
Percent unemployed (area)	1.5	— 6	— 12
AUSTIN (pop. 250,000 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 8	23
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 48	16
Eating and drinking places	— 5†	6	9
Furniture and household-appliance stores	— 19†	— 22	16
Postal receipts*	$ 823,525	— 7	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$10,045,193	53	36
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 664,824	— 1	38
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 305,011	2	28
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.4	— 11	5

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE SMSA			
(Jefferson and Orange; pop. 320,500 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 27	8
Apparel stores	...	— 61	11
Automotive stores	...	**	9
Food stores	...	— 3	— 3
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 8	8
Gasoline and service stations	...	— 5	— 8
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	12	29
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,738,554	17	— 18
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 5,985,060	— 3	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 229,445	— 6	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.3	— 2	4
Nonfarm employment (area)	100,400	— 12	— 11
Manufacturing employment (area)	22,600	— 35	— 34
Percent unemployed (area)	5.2	33	**
BEAUMONT (pop. 127,500 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 32	11
Automotive stores	— 9†	— 3	12
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 3†	18	31
Postal receipts*	$ 181,300	— 26	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,072,869	38	— 24
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 371,242	6	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 131,117	— 12	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	31.8	9	6
Groves (pop. 17,304)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,617	— 38	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 133,300	141	34
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,600	— 13	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,989	1	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.4	— 11	— 5
Nederland (pop. 15,274 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,406	— 50	— 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,800	— 15	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,230	— 1	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	— 16	— 5
ORANGE (pop. 25,605)			
Postal receipts*	$ 37,011	— 36	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 45,041	49	— 72
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 48,052	6	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 27,951	— 6	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	8	8
Nonfarm placements	104	— 19	— 37
PORT ARTHUR (pop. 69,271 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 68,743	— 36	— 29
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 376,684	— 34	93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 80,144	3	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 53,265	7	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.6	— 2	— 8
Port Neches (pop. 12,292 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,717	— 34	— 39
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 107,250	154	100
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,615	— 1	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,205	— 1	— 1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.6	— 9	30

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO SMSA			
(Cameron; pop. 134,900 ᵃ)			
Retail sales	...	— 9	**
Automotive stores	...	**	— 1
Drugstores	...	— 22	— 8
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	— 7	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,409,970	268	387
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 1,652,688	— 8	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 69,831	**	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.7	— 7	14
Nonfarm employment (area)	38,850	**	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	6,680	— 1	3
Percent unemployed (area)	5.6	— 2	8
BROWNSVILLE (pop. 48,040)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 14	— 8
Postal receipts*	$ 57,082	— 15	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,951,900	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 52,852	— 5	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 29,496	— 4	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.1	— 6	13
Nonfarm placements	1,537	9	261
HARLINGEN (pop. 41,207)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 4	8
Postal receipts*	$ 52,980	— 23	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 422,260	— 31	6
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 60,524	7	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 26,680	— 8	— 14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.1	9	27
Nonfarm placements	418	— 28	11
La Feria (pop. 3,740 ᵣ)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,860	— 42	— 18
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 700	— 97	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,939	13	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,958	— 2	— 21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	10	31
Los Fresnos (pop. 1,289)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,777	— 57	18
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,683	— 10	— 13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,505	— 6	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	— 6	4
SAN BENITO (pop. 16,420 ᵣ)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,771	— 36	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 35,110	— 72	51
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,683	6	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,265	— 2	— 6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	6	20
CORPUS CHRISTI SMSA			
(Nueces and San Patricio; pop. 279,700 ᵃ)			
Retail sales	...	— 21	15
Automotive stores	...	1	18
General-merchandise stores	...	— 60	10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,936,510	— 39	— 74
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 4,726,932	**	7
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 196,923	— 7	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.1	**	3
Nonfarm employment (area)	87,600	— 1	1
Manufacturing employment (area)	11,170	2	7
Percent unemployed (area)	3.6	44	6

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Aransas Pass (pop. 6,956)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,905	— 28	— 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 73,983	311	52
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,374	**	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,186	— 12	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.2	4	— 3
Bishop (pop. 4,180 ᵣ)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,143	— 11	10
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,705	9	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,716	— 5	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	12	15
CORPUS CHRISTI (pop. 204,850 ᵣ)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 23	16
Automotive stores	— 9†	— 1	18
Postal receipts*	$ 342,475	— 10	11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,470,696	— 48	— 79
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 363,956	9	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 158,184	— 11	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.0	7	1
Port Aransas (pop. 824)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 804	— 11	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,025	7	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.7	— 13	— 7
Robstown (pop. 10,266)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,372	— 31	— 29
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 42,266	150	— 62
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,859	26	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,152	— 7	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	28	23
Sinton (pop. 6,500 ᵣ)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,772	— 36	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 57,183	697	403
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,757	8	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,337	— 10	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	14	1
DALLAS SMSA			
(Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Kaufman, and Rockwall; pop. 1,446,100 ᵃ)			
Retail sales	...	— 10	19
Apparel stores	...	— 47	14
Automotive stores	...	— 5	13
Drugstores	...	— 24	9
Eating and drinking places	...	— 11	21
Food stores	...	**	5
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 23	12
Gasoline and service stations	...	— 4	23
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	13	97
Office, store, and school-supply dealers	...	18	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$42,553,040	14	42
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	106,892,208	7	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,069,918	— 7	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	49.9	8	15
Nonfarm employment (area)	654,100	— 2	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	165,775	**	8
Percent unemployed (area)	1.2	9	— 29
Carrollton (pop. 9,832 ᵣ)			
Postal receipts*	$ 29,685	— 10	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 439,500	57	38
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,280	13	40
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,508	— 4	23
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.0	12	9

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
DALLAS (pop. 810,000 r)			
Retail sales	— 25††	— 14	14
Apparel stores	— 45††	— 44	12
Automotive stores	— 8††	**	9
Furniture and household-appliance stores	— 14††	3	15
Lumber, building-material, and harware dealers	**††	11	69
Postal receipts*	$ 4,743,728	...	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$26,710,823	— 11	76
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,682,843	10	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 1,787,180	— 17	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	59.0	12	16
Denton (pop. 26,844)			
Postal receipts*	$ 73,598	— 14	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 461,448	— 28	— 89
Nonfarm placements	101	— 5	— 33
Ennis (pop. 10,250 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,678	— 9	36
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 62,279	— 31	93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,378	16	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 8,873	— 8	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	13.5	19	12
Farmers Branch (pop. 13,441)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 928,531	— 57	100
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,465	1	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 6,309	— 6	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	23.0	**	— 6
Grand Prairie (pop. 40,150 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 60,323	— 30	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,064,837	6	29
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 27,560	— 1	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 16,472	— 14	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.5	...	— 8
Irving (pop. 86,360 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 105,336	— 4	19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,386,646	26	— 30
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 74,558	7	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 33,112	9	21
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	28.2	6	4
Justin (pop. 622)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,259	— 18	10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 20,000	...	14
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,240	4	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 1,120	**	28
Annual rate of deposit turnover....	13.3	6	— 17
Lancaster (pop. 10,117 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 82,060	48	— 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,462	— 6	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 5,218	4	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	19.8	— 7	19
McKinney (pop. 16,237 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 22,304	— 20	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 203,400	— 2	— 68
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,206	14	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 15,276	— 7	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	12.3	16	— 1
Nonfarm placements	116	8	5
Mesquite (pop. 51,496 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 32,500	— 39	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,546,195	366	284
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,171	— 8	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 10,232	5	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	21.8	— 10	22

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Midlothian (pop. 1,521)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 152,500	124	600
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,537	— 11	3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 1,914	2	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	9.7	— 11	— 6
Pilot Point (pop. 1,603 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,054	— 10	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 2,402	— 5	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	10.0	— 5	6
Richardson (pop. 43,406 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 96,360	— 14	34
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,786,454	— 10	112
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 48,028	23	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 21,257	**	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	27.1	23	10
Seagoville (pop. 4,410 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,485	— 15	— 28
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 11,350	454	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,063	28	— 4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 3,806	— 16	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	20.3	19	— 32
Terrell (pop. 13,803)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,079	— 37	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 13,730	— 83	— 82
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,563	9	40
End-of month deposits (thousands)‡ ..	$ 12,022	— 6	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	15.1	12	26
Waxahachie (pop. 15,720 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,333	— 21	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 68,200	— 2	229
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,518	28	39
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 13,096	— 8	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	18.0	32	19
Nonfarm placements	67	3	— 16
EL PASO SMSA			
(El Paso; pop. 343,800 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 40	11
Apparel stores	...	— 54	14
Automotive stores	...	— 5	16
Food stores	...	— 4	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 5,829,275	53	— 41
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 6,538,020	5	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 216,962	— 6	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	29.2	5	6
Nonfarm employment (area)	112,200	1	5
Manufacturing employment (area).	21,050	5	15
Percent unemployed (area)	3.1	— 6	— 26
EL PASO (pop. 315,000 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 40	11
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 54	14
Automotive stores	— 9†	— 5	16
Food stores	— 12†	— 4	8
Postal receipts*	$ 471,671	— 24	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 5,829,275	53	— 41
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 599,047	3	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡..	$ 222,603	— 6	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover.....	31.2	4	6

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
FORT WORTH SMSA (Johnson and Tarrant; pop. 629,400 a)			
Retail sales	...	3	24
Apparel stores	...	— 50	5
Automotive stores	...	9	19
Eating and drinking places	...	4	8
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 39	18
Gasoline and service stations	...	— 9	11
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	20	100
Building permits, less federal contracts	$20,688,136	7	158
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$18,348,672	— 9	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 597,054	— 3	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	30.3	10	4
Nonfarm employment (area)	279,600	— 2	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	90,575	— 1	**
Percent unemployed (area)	1.7	13	— 6
Arlington (pop. 79,713 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	14	15
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 25	22
Postal receipts*	$ 163,608	— 23	16
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,911,050	— 60	65
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 98,537	1	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 41,611	— 2	29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.1	3	3
Cleburne (pop. 15,381)			
Postal receipts*	$ 27,494	— 23	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,081,950	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,476	11	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,623	— 4	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	8	5
Euless (pop. 10,500 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,425	— 19	12
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 15,312	**	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,393	— 1	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.8	— 1	1
FORT WORTH (pop. 356,268)			
Retail sales	— 25††	— 15	13
Apparel stores	— 38††	— 53	**
Automotive stores	— 7††	6	31
Eating and drinking places	**††	6	8
Lumber, building material, and hardware dealers	6††	**	41
Postal receipts*	$ 1,259,422	— 8	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$12,682,031	128	257
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,513,626	— 7	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 504,767	— 7	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	34.6	— 7	5
Grapevine (pop. 4,659 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,324	— 28	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 91,847	— 35	— 3
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,635	6	40
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,865	— 2	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	3	22
North Richland Hills (pop. 8,662)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,191	— 5	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,513	— 5	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.5	— 4	1

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
White Settlement (pop. 11,513)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 41,450	— 8	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,086	— 7	37
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,045	— 8	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.7	— 9	12
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY SMSA (Galveston; pop. 168,600 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 21	5
Apparel stores	...	— 58	— 1
Automotive stores	...	— 19	6
Food stores	...	— 1	4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 6,446,953	591	638
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 2,591,712	11	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 109,782	1	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.8	9	2
Nonfarm employment (area)	54,900	— 5	— 4
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,600	— 1	2
Percent unemployed (area)	5.3	71	51
Dickinson (pop. 4,715)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 13,748	22	54
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,034	14	40
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.0	9	20
GALVESTON (pop. 67,175)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 18	7
Food stores	— 12†	**	7
Postal receipts*	$ 154,006	15	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 384,710	— 49	— 13
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 145,112	10	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 65,661	— 10	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.1	12	4
Texas City (pop. 38,276 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 35,665	— 26	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,104,500	...	419
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 37,756	9	3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 20,298	27	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.9	— 3	6
HOUSTON SMSA (Brazoria, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, and Montgomery; pop. 1,836,700 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 8	13
Apparel stores	...	— 52	11
Automotive stores	...	— 1	11
Eating and drinking places	...	— 8	— 1
Food stores	...	— 5	3
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 31	23
General-merchandise stores	...	— 4	19
Liquor stores	...	— 50	**
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	34	36
Building permits, less federal contracts	$49,483,728	17	22
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$87,961,440	5	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,298,046	— 3	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	37.6	5	12
Nonfarm employment (area)	787,800	**	7
Manufacturing employment (area)	137,500	— 2	2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	33	11
Angleton (pop. 9,131)			
Postal receipts*	$ 20,187	19	137
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 229,400	— 78	275
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 21,025	9	46
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,781	— 14	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	2	31

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Baytown (pop. 45,263 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 54,037	— 25	9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,192,571	175	150
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 58,692	**	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 35,168	**	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	— 3	— 13
Bellaire (pop. 19,872 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 258,707	4	— 16
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 34,900	— 66	— 42
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 49,229	16	28
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 23,241	— 5	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.8	15	10
Clute (pop. 4,463 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 159,900	966	— 27
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,391	16	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,485	— 1	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.1	11	— 12
Conroe (pop. 9,192)			
Postal receipts*	$ 27,217	— 20	7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 154,850	349	— 36
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 34,014	32	48
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 18,697	— 3	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	27	24
Dayton (pop. 3,367)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 36,900	103	— 18
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,933	— 2	— 12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,039	3	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	— 7	— 18
Deer Park (pop. 4,865)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,228	— 25	— 11
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 512,375	64	141
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 21,582	120	67
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,601	— 11	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	52.9	105	83
Freeport (pop. 11,619)			
Postal receipts*	$ 30,910	— 7	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 267,875	...	422
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 26,566	10	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,780	— 2	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	6	17
HOUSTON (pop. 938,219)			
Retail sales	— 26††	— 9	9
Apparel stores	— 46††	— 51	11
Automotive stores	— 8††	— 1	11
Eating and drinking places	— 6††	— 8	— 1
Food stores	— 15††	— 5	4
General-merchandise stores	— 44††	— 4	19
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 39††	35	35
Postal receipts*	$ 3,625,690	— 7	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$41,439,296	60	14
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,643,741	6	22
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,005,519	— 12	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	42.8	7	12
Humble (pop. 1,711)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,310	— 37	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 25,350	— 66	58
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,450	— 3	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,425	9	22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	— 4	6
Katy (pop. 1,569)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 48,900	...	— 17
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,181	4	45
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,231	— 13	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	12	30

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
La Porte (pop. 7,500 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 67,500	— 89	— 17
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,420	20	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,844	14	24
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	3	— 12
Liberty (pop. 6,127)			
Postal receipts*	$ 10,759	— 24	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 72,400	...	18
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,869	20	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,144	3	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	14	18
Pasadena (pop. 83,000 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 84,965	— 38	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,592,229	— 69	257
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 103,374	6	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 47,652	— 1	25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.9	4	— 4
Richmond (pop. 4,500 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,919	— 4	48
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,296	13	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,182	2	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	10	— 5
Rosenberg (pop. 13,000 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,686	— 28	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 246,986	553	168
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,636	— 6	4
South Houston (pop. 7,253)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,863	— 48	— 8
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,081	1	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,848	— 9	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.5	6	3
Tomball (pop. 2,025 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 100,972	68	449
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,128	— 25	33
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,243	— 2	— 33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	— 26	56
LAREDO SMSA (Webb; pop. 79,300 s)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 277,175	— 35	195
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 784,800	— 7	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 38,867	3	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.5	— 8	**
Nonfarm employment (area)	24,550	**	6
Manufacturing employment (area)	1,390	3	5
Percent unemployed (area)	10.8	3	— 11
LAREDO (pop. 71,512 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 62,337	— 20	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 277,175	— 35	195
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 69,033	— 5	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 39,683	2	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.1	— 7	**
Nonfarm placements	366	14	— 20
LUBBOCK SMSA (Lubbock; pop. 198,600 s)			
Retail sales	...	— 23	1
Automotive stores	...	**	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,646,695	— 79	— 33
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 3,705,144	**	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 143,921	— 4	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.2	5	10
Nonfarm employment (area)	64,700	— 1	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	7,120	1	5
Percent unemployed (area)	2.5	9	— 4

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
LUBBOCK (pop. 170,025 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 23	1
Automotive stores	— 9†	**	— 3
Postal receipts*	$ 357,591	**	20
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,632,145	— 79	— 33
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 480,607	25	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 152,259	— 5	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	37.0	23	11
Slaton (pop. 6,568)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,694	— 60	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 14,550	...	143
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,978	24	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,006	— 1	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.4	14	6
McALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG SMSA (Hidalgo; pop. 177,100 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 7	12
Apparel stores	...	— 45	**
Automotive stores	...	9	11
Food stores	...	— 4	6
Furniture and household-appliance stores	...	— 11	25
Gasoline and service stations	...	— 1	9
General-merchandise stores	...	— 45	2
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	— 16	5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,565,429	79	113
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 1,585,944	1	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 88,123	— 5	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	1	15
Nonfarm employment (area)	49,100	2	12
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,540	1	30
Percent unemployed (area)	5.2	— 4	— 12
Alamo (pop. 4,121)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 600	20	— 82
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,986	— 12	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,731	8	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	— 10	— 1
EDINBURG (pop. 18,706)			
Postal receipts*	$ 22,075	— 14	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 329,100	113	99
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 27,243	40	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,768	6	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.3	28	16
Nonfarm placements	410	76	1
Elsa (pop. 3,847)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 16,400	— 55	124
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,836	— 13	42
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,150	1	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	— 7	46
McALLEN (pop. 35,411 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 7	7
Postal receipts*	$ 56,239	— 28	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 433,450	55	109
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 64,370	15	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 34,332	— 4	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.1	13	11
Nonfarm placements	369	12	— 19

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Mercedes (pop. 11,843 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,338	— 25	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 345,595	725	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,442	— 3	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,923	6	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.7	— 1	3
Mission (pop. 14,081)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,211	— 19	13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 63,335	230	**
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,099	19	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,672	— 3	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.8	17	9
PHARR (pop. 15,279 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,241	— 47	15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 14,836	— 82	— 77
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,050	10	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,878	5	25
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	— 2	— 1
San Juan (pop. 4,371)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,894	— 34	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 13,800	— 38	— 5
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,483	— 11	— 20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,824	12	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.6	— 18	— 28
Weslaco (pop. 15,649)			
Postal receipts*	$ 17,192	— 20	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 280,508	26	393
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,182	18	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,016	1	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.1	14	9
MIDLAND SMSA (Midland; pop. 65,200 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 16	26
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 453,730	— 69	— 33
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 1,936,344	— 5	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 130,259	3	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.0	— 6	11
Nonfarm employment (area) b	60,100	— 1	2
Manufacturing employment (area) b	4,760	**	— 2
Percent unemployed (area) b	2.5	14	— 17
MIDLAND (pop. 62,625)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 16	26
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 40	18
Automotive stores	— 9†	— 16	51
Postal receipts	$ 182,058	— 5	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 453,730	— 69	— 33
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 190,100	6	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 132,734	— 4	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	6	12
Nonfarm placements	637	23	2
ODESSA SMSA (Ector; pop. 83,200 a)			
Retail sales	...	**	20
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 367,617	— 52	— 28
Bank debits (thousands) ||	$ 1,481,028	4	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 73,907	7	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.7	1	5
Nonfarm employment (area) b	60,100	— 1	2
Manufacturing employment (area) b	4,760	**	— 2
Percent unemployed (area) b	2.5	14	— 17

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
ODESSA (pop. 80,338)			
Retail sales	— 20†	**	20
Postal receipts*	$ 123,822	— 11	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 367,617	— 52	— 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 135,281	13	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 80,089	5	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.8	2	2
Nonfarm placements	907	5	85
SAN ANGELO SMSA			
(Tom Green; pop. 75,200 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 36	11
Gasoline and service stations	...	— 9	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 414,703	— 77	— 26
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 1,081,068	— 5	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 63,075	— 5	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	— 4	4
Nonfarm employment (area)	23.350	— 1	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	3,720	2	2
Percent unemployed (area)	2.8	— 12	— 3
SAN ANGELO (pop. 58,815)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 36	11
Gasoline and service stations	— 3†	— 9	3
Postal receipts*	$ 136,439	— 16	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 414,703	— 77	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 105,911	13	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 63,706	— 7	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.2	14	4
SAN ANTONIO SMSA			
(Bexar and Guadalupe; pop. 837,100 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 19	7
Apparel stores	...	— 41	12
Automotive stores	...	— 1	8
Eating and drinking places	...	— 1	5
General-merchandise stores	...	— 49	5
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	...	— 3	— 4
Building permits, less federal contracts	$10,779,299	141	— 38
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$15,042,600	— 1	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 595,459	— 3	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.9	— 2	**
Nonfarm employment (area)	278,500	1	5
Manufacturing employment (area)	32,000	1	4
Percent unemployed (area)	2.6	— 13	— 19
SAN ANTONIO (pop. 726,660 r)			
Retail sales	— 20††	— 15	2
Apparel stores	— 44††	— 41	12
Automotive stores	— 3††	— 2	6
Eating and drinking places	— 6††	— 1	5
General-merchandise stores	— 44††	— 49	5
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	**††	— 3	— 4
Postal receipts*	$ 1,318,951	— 11	15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$10,155,412	143	— 40
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,316,959	2	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 581,748	— 4	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.6	1	**

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
Schertz (pop. 2,867 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,984	— 46	15
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 788	14	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,097	— 6	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.3	15	9
Seguin (pop. 14,299)			
Postal receipts*	$ 20,134	— 25	9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,461,502	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,529	15	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,471	— 4	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	14	20
SHERMAN-DENISON SMSA x			
(Grayson; pop. 80,500 a)			
Retail sales	...	— 25	19
Apparel stores	...	— 51	14
Automotive stores	...	— 10	21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 818,607	12	208
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 986,736	1	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 63,490	10	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.3	— 4	— 4
DENISON (pop. 25,766 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 36,457	— 4	29
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 462,376	253	408
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 32,025	11	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 23,574	9	33
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.0	**	— 6
Nonfarm placements	140	9	4
SHERMAN (pop. 30,660 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 49,584	— 4	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 320,231	— 47	99
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 55,132	12	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 29,315	— 9	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.5	10	— 1
Nonfarm placements	237	— 24	76
TEXARKANA SMSA			
(Bowie, Texas, and Miller, Ark.; pop. 100,000 §)			
Retail sales	...	— 20	12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 118,180	— 51	— 70
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 1,576,680	— 3	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 67,121	— 2	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.2	— 1	5
Nonfarm employment (area)	44,400	**	8
Manufacturing employment (area)	16,180	2	26
Percent unemployed (area)	2.6	13	— 19
TEXARKANA (pop. 50,006 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 21	12
Postal receipts*	$ 103,074	— 11	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 115,900	— 52	— 67
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 130,425	1	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 57,141	— 2	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.1	1	5

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
TYLER SMSA			
(Smith; pop. 99,100 ᵃ)			
Retail sales	...	— 3	20
Apparel stores	...	— 46	9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,385,206	146	297
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 2,058,528	2	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 90,395	— 9	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.8	3	10
Nonfarm employment (area)	36,650	— 1	6
Manufacturing employment (area)	10,480	**	14
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	11	— 41
TYLER (pop. 51,230)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 3	20
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 46	9
Postal receipts	$ 139,207	— 40	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,385,206	156	313
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 185,244	15	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 84,266	— 10	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.0	14	10
Nonfarm placements	355	25	— 30
WACO SMSA			
(McLennan; pop. 148,400 ᵃ)			
Retail sales	...	— 27	20
Apparel stores	...	— 49	13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,260,912	— 10	— 41
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 2,595,480	— 2	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 113,955	— 1	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.6	— 3	14
Nonfarm employment (area)	57,800	— 1	3
Manufacturing employment (area)	12,370	— 6	— 4
Percent unemployed (area)	4.8	17	12
McGregor (pop. 4,642)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,500	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,250	10	— 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,955	— 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	11	— 28

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
WACO (pop. 103,462)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 27	20
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 49	13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,179,962	— 14	— 44
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 217,991	6	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 102,326	— 2	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.4	4	16
WICHITA FALLS SMSA			
(Archer and Wichita; pop. 132,200 ᵃ)			
Retail sales	...	— 27	21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,131,164	140	277
Bank debits (thousands) ‖	$ 2,397,912	4	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 115,275	1	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	5	12
Nonfarm employment (area)	50,100	— 2	2
Manufacturing employment (area)	5,120	1	13
Percent unemployed (area)	2.0	25	— 5
Burkburnett (pop. 7,621)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 48,450	...	202
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,655	14	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,348	1	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.5	12	12
Iowa Park (pop. 5,152 ʳ)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,229	12	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,888	2	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	11	14
WICHITA FALLS (pop. 115,340 ʳ)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 26	21
Postal receipts*	$ 182,630	— 18	— 1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,082,714	135	280
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 207,107	15	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 101,901	— 8	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.4	15	12

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF NON-SMSA CITIES, WITH DATA

ALBANY (pop. 2,174)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,959	— 25	— 26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,371	**	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.1	— 26	— 28
ALICE (pop. 20,861)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,642	— 22	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,216,377	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 27,833	6	— 2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 21,884	— 9	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	11	8
ALPINE (pop. 4,740)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,595	— 20	20
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 29,465	259	93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,836	**	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)†	$ 6,211	**	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.3	— 1	— 3
ANDREWS (pop. 13,450 ʳ)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,740	— 42	— 22
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 49,000	380	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,387	7	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,379	13	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.8	5	**
ATHENS (pop. 10,260ʳ)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,789	— 22	9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 87,400	260	22
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,274	21	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,379	— 9	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	25	10
BAY CITY (pop. 11,656)			
Postal receipts*	$ 21,534	— 16	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 134,508	**	45
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 36,296	57	36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 30,735	— 3	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	57	31
Nonfarm placements	83	26	20

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
BEEVILLE (pop. 13,811)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,385	— 28	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 2,462,225	35	173
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,415	9	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,896	— 3	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	10	11
Nonfarm placements	92	12	14
BELLVILLE (pop. 2,218)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 20,200	...	— 65
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,260	15	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,131	— 1	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.2	15	12
BELTON (pop. 10,000 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,081	— 16	— 23
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 40,080	— 39	100
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,653	— 2	13
BIG SPRING (pop. 31,230)			
Postal receipts*	$ 44,175	— 26	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 213,173	...	115
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 62,466	10	35
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 31,733	— 1	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.5	7	17
Nonfarm placements	126	35	— 13
BONHAM (pop. 9,506 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,023	— 47	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 95,300	56	67
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,238	3	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,494	— 1	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.9	3	2
BORGER (pop. 20,911)			
Postal receipts*	$ 24,644	— 28	— 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 4,050	— 23	— 96
Nonfarm placements	61	— 16	— 33
BRADY (pop. 5,338)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,432	— 35	— 37
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 20,085	— 75	— 41
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,912	5	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,604	— 2	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	4	— 5
BRENHAM (pop. 7,740)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,001	— 22	— 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 100,883	— 73	— 31
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,759	8	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 16,883	— 4	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	10	5
BROWNFIELD (pop. 10,286)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,505	— 19	— 20
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 38,464	55	29
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 18,915	5	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	25.0	36	23
BROWNWOOD (pop. 16,974)			
Postal receipts*	$ 33,079	— 19	— 19
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 225,042	...	32
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 24,805	10	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,324	— 7	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.0	11	6
Nonfarm placements	87	36	— 14

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
BRYAN (pop. 33,141 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 43,180	— 22	10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,291,745	190	97
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 68,365	16	31
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 32,714	— 5	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	24.4	17	10
Nonfarm placements	231	7	— 15
CALDWELL (pop. 2,204 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,760	— 16	— 12
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,755	8	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,008	— 2	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.9	6	11
CAMERON (pop. 5,640)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,039	— 44	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 19,500	...	— 21
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,296	— 8	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,191	— 6	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	— 4	9
CASTROVILLE (pop. 1,800 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 16,500	— 57	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,377	16	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,282	— 8	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	19	29
CISCO (pop. 4,499)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,867	— 33	— 16
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,307	5	3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,310	— 5	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.4	6	— 3
COLLEGE STATION (pop. 18,590 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 41,028	16	— 14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,285,431	45	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,735	— 8	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,305	**	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.6	— 11	...
COLORADO CITY (pop. 6,457)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,750	— 37	— 24
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,778	35	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,354	— 3	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.5	33	11
COPPERAS COVE (pop. 10,202 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 7,770	— 32	— 8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 93,185	158	234
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,355	— 16	37
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,207	— 4	16
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.9	— 16	5
CORSICANA (pop. 20,344)			
Postal receipts*	$ 34,905	— 66	14
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 82,094	— 98	46
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 33,315	3	— 6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 25,307	— 6	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.3	3	— 10
Nonfarm placements	135	— 28	2
CRYSTAL CITY (pop. 9,101)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 56,847	— 21	— 11
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,464	31	2
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,335	— 13	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	18.3	24	— 5
DECATUR (pop. 3,563)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,924	27	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,104	— 1	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	29	10

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
DEL RIO (pop. 23,290 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 27,788	— 13	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 51,864	...	— 79
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,438	— 4	— 1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,999	**	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.1	— 8	— 8
DIMMITT (pop. 4,500 r)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,720	16	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,534	— 1	40
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.3	9	— 20
EAGLE LAKE (pop. 3,565)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,037	— 5	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,101	**	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	— 7	11
EAGLE PASS (pop. 12,094)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,180	— 22	13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 184,235	76	95
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,125	5	3
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,396	— 1	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	22.4	**	— 5
EDNA (pop. 5,038)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,066	— 14	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 117,710	...	13
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 9,984	5	...
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,777	— 11	...
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	12	...
FORT STOCKTON (pop. 6,373 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,876	— 22	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 64,000	— 35	— 21
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 11,548	10	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,860	— 8	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.5	14	2
FREDERICKSBURG (pop. 4,629)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,493	— 38	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 61,690	243	111
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,855	30	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,402	— 10	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.5	36	21
FRIONA (pop. 3,149 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 48,000	— 30	— 65
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,075	22	40
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,807	— 9	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	33.8	18	19
GATESVILLE (pop. 5,180 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,216	— 38	— 6
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,668	19	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,434	— 3	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	16	— 3

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
GIDDINGS (pop. 2,821)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,942	— 44	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 21,535	299	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,816	11	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,692	— 2	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.1	14	13
GLADEWATER (pop. 5,742)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,694	— 45	— 39
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 13,850	— 32	— 93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,259	22	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,807	— 6	— 5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.6	23	18
Nonfarm employment (area) c	35,000	**	5
Manufacturing employment (area) c	10,090	1	15
Percent unemployed (area) c	2.2	5	— 24
GOLDTHWAITE (pop. 1,383)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,838	— 48	— 18
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,865	9	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,159	— 5	— 29
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	10	72
GRAHAM (pop. 9,326 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 13,230	— 41	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 226,400	34	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 12,851	7	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,337	— 4	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	9	— 4
GRANBURY (pop. 2,227)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,852	— 11	— 17
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,269	12	36
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,969	— 1	31
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.8	10	4
GREENVILLE (pop. 22,134 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 18	21
Postal receipts*	$ 32,233	— 21	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 478,019	168	163
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 32,347	**	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 21,628	— 9	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.1	8	— 6
Nonfarm placements	127	20	20
HALLETTSVILLE (pop. 2,808)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 147,400	917	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,176	7	6
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,182	— 1	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	8	1
HALLSVILLE (pop. 1,015 r)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 1,350	7	27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,271	— 3	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.6	9	...
HASKELL (pop. 4,016)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 32,200	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,121	— 1	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,493	8	10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.8	— 5	7
HENDERSON (pop. 11,477 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,128	— 39	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 110,600	16	397
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,172	18	— 9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,535	— 4	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.5	17	— 21

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
HEREFORD (pop. 9,584 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,750	— 42	— 24
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 281,000	61	188
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 46,095	21	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,535	— 9	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.9	18	10
HONDO (pop. 4,992)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 11,760	— 64	— 91
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,829	18	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,543	— 2	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.7	17	9
HUNTSVILLE (pop. 11,999)			
Postal receipts*	$ 24,725	— 25	— 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 111,000	— 75	61
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,280	— 14	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,847	— 9	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.5	— 17	5
JASPER (pop. 5,120 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,022	— 16	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 155,000	486	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,331	37	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,737	5	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.0	34	...
JUNCTION (pop. 2,514 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 10,775	...	100
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,871	**	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,452	4	19
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.9	4	— 4
KARNES CITY (pop. 3,000 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 680	— 98	— 98
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,073	— 13	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,646	8	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	10.9	— 15	9
KILGORE (pop. 10,500 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,030	— 31	— 12
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 31,300	67	— 62
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 17,189	13	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 15,436	— 1	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.3	12	— 1
Nonfarm employment (area) c	35,000	**	5
Manufacturing employment (area) c	10,090	1	15
Percent unemployed (area) c	2.2	5	— 24
KILLEEN (pop. 30,400 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 65,763	— 21	— 5
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 552,519	57	153
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 32,265	**	56
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,164	— 2	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.1	— 5	42
KINGSLAND (pop. 1,200 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 1,515	— 59	— 28
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,957	19	30
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 1,682	7	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.8	15	25
KINGSVILLE (pop. 31,160 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 28,561	— 24	— 4
Building permits, less federal contract	$ 418,735	95	153
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 21,863	— 4	**
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,436	— 1	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.4	— 1	— 9
KIRBYVILLE (pop. 2,021 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 4,641	— 39	— 29
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,044	10	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,860	— 2	20
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.4	9	— 5

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
LAMESA (pop. 12,438)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,873	— 52	— 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 43,000	...	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 40,084	36	39
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 25,405	2	30
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.1	22	6
Nonfarm placements	63	37	5
LAMPASAS (pop. 5,670 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,114	— 54	— 26
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 44,600	— 12	— 59
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,786	11	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,268	— 2	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.5	10	12
LEVELLAND (pop. 12,073 r)			
Postal receipts	$ 20,248	— 27	59
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 89,800	271	— 82
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 31,578	...	16
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 21,088	...	63
LITTLEFIELD (pop. 7,236)			
Postal receipts*	$ 9,103	— 17	— 41
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 1,250	— 70	— 31
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 16,513	35	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,760	**	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	29	9
LLANO (pop. 2,656)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,890	— 39	— 27
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,074	23	41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,479	— 8	— 2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.0	30	41
LOCKHART (pop. 6,084)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,826	— 46	— 20
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 23,575	— 44	— 43
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,954	20	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,327	— 7	8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.0	21	3
LONGVIEW (pop. 52,242 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 2	3
Postal receipts*	$ 90,074	— 13	2
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 898,000	71	— 12
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 121,436	32	41
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 51,998	— 1	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	27.9	36	26
Nonfarm employment (area) c	35,000	**	5
Manufacturing employment (area) c	10,090	1	15
Percent unemployed (area) c	2.2	5	— 24
LUFKIN (pop. 20,756 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 39,864	— 15	— 10
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 144,360	— 89	— 47
Nonfarm placements	67	22	— 1
McCAMEY (pop. 3,375 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,177	— 41	4
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 2,529	18	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,181	10	17
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.6	9	— 2
MARBLE FALLS (pop. 2,161)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 4,216	20	25
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,347	— 3	27
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.9	16	— 7

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
MARSHALL (pop. 29,445 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 39,751	— 16	**
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 216,244	— 88	— 56
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 30,641	3	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 32,591	3	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	2	1
Nonfarm placements	254	68	26
MEXIA (pop. 7,621 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,648	— 28	3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 51,500	98	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,800	17	32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 7,112	— 1	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.8	18	— 21
MINERAL WELLS (pop. 11,053)			
Postal receipts*	$ 31,211	— 13	...
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 127,370	60	7
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 28,976	1	17
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,083	— 6	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.8	1	8
Nonfarm placements	76	— 5	— 29
MOUNT PLEASANT (pop. 8,027)			
Postal receipts*	$ 12,551	— 25	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 138,878	...	107
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 19,005	14	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,026	— 15	— 8
Annual rate of deposit turnover	20.9	15	20
MUENSTER (pop. 1,190)			
Postal receipts*	$ 2,121	— 15	— 51
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 6,000	— 61	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,710	9	4
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 2,395	— 11	— 11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	17.5	14	11
MULESHOE (pop. 4,945 r)			
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 21,257	67	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,716	8	42
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.3	54	— 16
NACOGDOCHES (pop. 18,076 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 31,741	— 14	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 236,475	42	— 5
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 30,077	...	12
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 30,155	...	7
Nonfarm placements	117	225	11
NEW BRAUNFELS (pop. 15,631)			
Postal receipts*	$ 24,634	— 36	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 300,523	— 16	— 7
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,626	18	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,406	— 1	22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	16	— 1
OLNEY (pop. 4,200 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,896	28	19
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,914	— 5	— 4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.4	31	18
PALESTINE (pop. 13,954 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,957	— 29	— 9
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 43,860	— 91	— 26
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 18,675	15	18
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 19,705	**	9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.4	13	9
Nonfarm placements	44	**	...

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
PAMPA (pop. 24,664)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 23	1
Automotive stores	— 9†	— 24	3
Postal receipts*	$ 33,734	— 18	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 96,665	152	212
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 39,928	16	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 24,065	— 1	7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	19.9	14	11
Nonfarm placements	81	— 15	— 2
PARIS (pop. 20,977)			
Postal receipts*	$ 32,859	— 31	8
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 201,582	— 29	77
Nonfarm placements	131	— 29	— 35
PECOS (pop. 13,479 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,550	— 5	9
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 27,757	23	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,655	— 4	15
Annual rate of deposit turnover	23.9	17	— 6
Nonfarm placements	70	— 19	— 14
PLAINVIEW (pop. 21,703 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 39,621	— 5	1
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 48,950	— 89	— 99
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 77,151	45	9
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 30,877	— 8	**
Annual rate of deposit turnover	28.7	50	7
Nonfarm placements	126	— 37	— 23
PLEASANTON (pop. 5,053 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 14,910	— 54	397
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 6,531	34	27
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,543	— 6	3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.7	37	19
QUANAH (pop. 4,570 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,127	— 37	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 0	...	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,875	9	32
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,394	— 4	4
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.5	5	28
RAYMONDVILLE (pop. 9,385)			
Postal receipts*	$ 8,298	— 33	— 21
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 17,500	12	— 61
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 8,828	10	8
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 10,361	— 6	— 9
Annual rate of deposit turnover	9.9	14	18
Nonfarm placements	56	40	— 7
REFUGIO (pop. 4,944)			
Postal receipts*	$ 5,317	— 32	— 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 60,000	400	— 80
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 5,218	2	1
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 8,743	— 8	— 10
Annual rate of deposit turnover	6.9	10	10
ROCKDALE (pop. 4,481)			
Postal receipts*	$ 6,034	— 36	— 19
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,229	8	24
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 5,788	6	14
Annual rate of deposit turnover	15.4	6	13

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
SAN MARCOS (pop. 17,500 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 21,989	— 18	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 329,357	15	131
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,248	11	14
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 14,723	6	— 3
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.9	8	13
SAN SABA (pop. 2,728)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,278	— 47	— 32
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 13,750	— 36	— 58
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 7,273	1	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,345	**	18
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.8	3	— 3
SILSBEE (pop. 8,447 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 13.500	— 54	114
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,969	6	23
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,617	5	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.0	3	13
SMITHVILLE (pop. 2,935 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,521	— 36	18
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 3,000	— 98	— 98
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,905	79	71
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 3,062	— 13	21
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.2	73	35
SNYDER (pop. 13,850)			
Postal receipts*	$ 17,829	— 42	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 36,700	— 53	22
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,109	24	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 21,494	1	11
Annual rate of deposit turnover	12.4	24	13
SONORA (pop. 2,619)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 5,000	— 64	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 3,434	— 17	— 5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 4,948	— 6	12
Annual rate of deposit turnover	8.1	— 15	— 14
STEPHENVILLE (pop. 7359)			
Postal receipts*	$ 15,244	— 29	— 15
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 234,900	373	93
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,710	23	20
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 12,470	2	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	14.3	18	8
STRATFORD (pop. 2,500 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 3,195	— 18	6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 51,600	...	38
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,916	5	26
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 6,585	— 2	6
Annual rate of deposit turnover	26.9	1	23
SULPHUR SPRINGS (pop. 12,158 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 23,643	— 13	— 6
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 106,000	— 40	53
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 24,061	4	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 17,466	— 4	1
Annual rate of deposit turnover	16.2	7	8
SWEETWATER (pop. 13,914)			
Postal receipts*	$ 14,261	— 42	— 27
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 73,800	177	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 22,281	32	10
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 13,422	14	— 7
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.2	18	12
Nonfarm placements	55	— 41	— 53

For an explanation of symbols see p. 86.

Local Business Conditions

City and item	Jan 1969	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Dec 1968	Percent change: Jan 1969 from Jan 1968
TAHOKA (pop. 3,600 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 78,000	665	...
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 10,670	48	39
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 9,120	— 2	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.9	32	...
TAYLOR (pop. 9,434)			
Postal receipts*	$ 11,380	— 33	— 13
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 148,650	...	595
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 14,783	19	15
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 23,221	— 3	13
Annual rate of deposit turnover	7.5	19	1
Nonfarm placements	13	— 28	30
TEMPLE (pop. 34,730 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 26	32
Postal receipts*	$ 62,392	— 26	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 942,310	146	332
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 58,020	30	32
Nonfarm placements	207	30	12
UVALDE (pop. 14,000 r)			
Postal receipts*	$ 19,397	2	45
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 137,107	977	5
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 20,792	— 2	13
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 11,372	**	2
Annual rate of deposit turnover	21.9	— 2	9
VERNON (pop. 13,385 r)			
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 191,150	289	780
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 28,818	13	21
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 24,827	— 3	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	13.7	10	16
Nonfarm placements	82	— 1	30
VICTORIA (pop. 37,000 r)			
Retail sales	— 20†	— 22	— 4
Postal receipts*	$ 59,403	— 19	— 3
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 433,200	104	50
Bank debits (thousands)	$ 96,877	10	5
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 98,508	— 3	5
Annual rate of deposit turnover	11.7	11	3
Nonfarm placements	437	23	15
Weatherford (pop. 9,759)			
Postal receipts*	$ 18,152	— 30	— 7
Building permits, less federal contracts	$ 76,750	104	77
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	$ 18,015	...	7

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY

(Cameron, Willacy, and Hidalgo; pop. 326,800 e)

Retail sales	— 20†	— 8	6
Apparel stores	— 45†	— 45	**
Automotive stores	— 9†	4	4
Drugstores	— 30†	— 16	— 3
Food stores	— 12†	— 4	6
Furniture and household-appliance stores	— 19†	— 16	15
Gasoline and service stations	— 3†	— 1	5
General-merchandise stores	— 55†	— 44	1
Lumber, building-material, and hardware dealers	— 3†	— 10	4
Postal receipts*	...	— 24	— 2
Building permits, less federal contracts	...	185	254
Bank debits (thousands)	...	10	11
End-of-month deposits (thousands)‡	...	— 2	22
Annual rate of deposit turnover	...	7	15

BAROMETERS OF TEXAS BUSINESS

(All figures are for Texas unless otherwise indicated.)

All indexes are based on the average months for 1957-1959 except where other specification is made; all except annual indexes are adjusted for seasonal variation unless otherwise noted. Employment estimates are compiled by the Texas Employment Commission in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The symbols used below impose qualifications as indicated here: *—preliminary data subject to revision; r—revised data; #—dollar totals for the calendar year to date; §—dollar totals for the fiscal year to date; †—employment data for wage and salary workers only.

	Jan 1969	Dec 1968	Jan 1968
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY			
Texas business activity (index)	252.0 *	240.7 *	197.1
Wholesale prices in U.S. (unadjusted index)	110.7 *	109.8 *	107.2
Consumer prices in Houston (unadjusted index)	123.2	----	116.7
Consumer prices in U.S. (unadjusted index)	124.1	123.7	118.6
Income payments to individuals in U.S. (billions, at seasonally adjusted annual rate)	$ 715.1 *	$ 713.5 *	$ 654.9 r
Business failures (number)	24	18	44
Business failures (liabilities, thousands)	$ 1,816	$ 1,888	$ 4,617
Newspaper linage (index)	130.7	128.9	127.1
Sales of ordinary life insurance (index)	----	239.1	196.7
TRADE			
Ratio of credit sales to net sales in department and apparel stores	60.8 *	60.9 *	61.5 r
Ratio of collections to outstandings in department and apparel stores	29.8 *	37.7 *	30.5 r
PRODUCTION			
Total electric-power use (index)	232.9 *	231.5 *	211.6 r
Industrial electric-power use (index)	213.6 *	214.5 *	188.8 r
Crude-oil production (index)	106.8 *	104.8 *	112.2 r
Average daily production per oil well (bbl.)	15.0	14.6	15.7
Crude-oil runs to stills (index)	121.7	131.3	128.2
Industrial production in U.S. (index)	169.4 *	168.9 *	161.2 r
Texas industrial production—total (index)	169.9 *	171.5 *	161.8 r
Texas industrial production—total manufactures (index)	195.5 *	198.5 *	180.3 r
Texas industrial production—durable manufactures (index)	216.9 *	214.8 *	194.0 r
Texas industrial production—nondurable manufactures (index)	181.3 *	187.6 *	171.1 r
Texas industrial production—mining (index)	121.0 *	120.7 *	125.3 r
Texas industrial production—utilities (index)	231.6 *	231.7 *	214.4 r
Building authorized (index)	191.1	231.4	151.4
New residential building authorized (index)	172.6	207.6	122.4
New nonresidential building authorized (index)	217.1	255.5	205.4
AGRICULTURE			
Prices received by farmers (unadjusted index, 1910-1914=100)	252	249	246
Prices paid by farmers in U.S. (unadjusted index, 1910-1914=100)	363	360	347 r
Ratio of Texas farm prices received to U.S. prices paid by farmers	69	69	71
FINANCE			
Bank debits (index)	279.0	264.3	226.3
Bank debits, U.S. (index)	302.5	303.2	255.2
Reporting member banks, Dallas Federal Reserve District			
Loans (millions)	$ 5,939	$ 6,128	$ 5,145
Loans and investments (millions)	$ 8,695	$ 9,003	$ 7,668
Adjusted demand deposits (millions)	$ 3,389	$ 3,748	$ 3,060
Revenue receipts of the state comptroller (thousands)	$170,502	$164,988	$186,230
Federal Internal Revenue collections (thousands)	$872,901	$457,100	$247,056
Securities registrations—original applications			
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	$ 8,155	$ 22,420	$ 28,177
All other corporate securities:			
Texas companies (thousands)	$ 26,631	$ 7,403	$ 7,477
Other companies (thousands)	$ 36,006	$ 60,728	$ 12,275
Securities registrations—renewals			
Mutual investment companies (thousands)	$ 24,876	$ 8,238	$ 9,408
Other corporate securities (thousands)	$ 1,454	$ 0	$ 3,006
LABOR			
Total nonagricultural employment in Texas (index)	141.6 *	140.8 *	133.8 r
Manufacturing employment in Texas (index)	145.1 *	149.0 *	141.1 r
Average weekly hours—manufacturing (index)	100.5 *	101.9 *	98.3 r
Average weekly earnings—manufacturing (index)	139.1 *	144.0 *	132.3 r
Total nonagricultural employment (thousands)	3,465.0 *	3,547.0 *	3,272.6 r
Total manufacturing employment (thousands)	698.7 *	718.5 *	679.3 r
Durable-goods employment (thousands)	400.0 *	399.9 *	376.2 r
Nondurable-goods employment (thousands)	298.7 *	318.6 *	303.1 r
Total civilian labor force in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	3,237.4	3,235.4	3,075.6
Nonagricultural employment in selected labor-market area (thousands)	3,059.2	3,085.0	2,933.0
Manufacturing employment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	596.7	609.4	578.4
Total unemployment in selected labor-market areas (thousands)	79.2	70.3	80.9
Percent of labor force unemployed in selected labor-market areas	2.4	2.2	2.6

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